

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 236

7 December 1978

ALBANIA

Tirana Radio Discusses Carter Press Conference	B 1
ATA Comments on Peking's Attitude Toward NATO	B 1
ATA Views Berlin Meeting of Warsaw Pact Defense Ministers	B 2
Trade, Technical-Scientific Protocols With SRV Signed in Hanoi	B 2
Lleshi Cables Greetings to Finnish President Kekkonen	B 3
Foreign Affairs Minister Receives Belgian Ambassador	B 3
Briefs: Paper Mill Commissioned; Mine, Purification Plant Inaugurated	B 3

BULGARIA

Krispin Analyzes Egypt's 'Provocation' Against Bulgaria	C 1
Reportage on Zhivkov's Official Activities	C 2
Receives Tunisian Ambassador	C 2
Receives Ambassador of Benin	C 3
Receives Ecuadorian Ambassador	C 3
UN's Morse, Andersen Received by Todorov	C 3
Communique Issued on Mladenov's Visit to Belgium	C 4
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 30 Nov]	
Kubadinski Receives Cuban Delegation in Sofia	C 6
Lilov Receives Greek CP Delegation	C 6
Mladenov Addresses Varna Students, Remarks on Foreign Policy	C 7
Bulgarian Leaders Attend Student's Celebrations	C 7
Cooperation Plan With Italian TU's Approved in Sofia	C 7
RABOTNICHESKO DELO Editorial on Ideological Work [27 Nov]	C 7
Briefs: Takov at Sugar Plant	C 9

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Reportage on 12th CPCZ Central Committee Session	D 1
Decisions Adopted [RUDE PRAVO 5 Dec]	D 1
Economic Tasks Outlined	D 5
Warsaw Pact Session Advances CSSR Foreign Policy	D 8
[RUDE PRAVO 2 Dec]	
Deputy Premier Leaves for Economic Talks in Bulgaria	D 11
Hoffmann-Led TU Delegation Returns From Cuba	D 11
[RUDE PRAVO 5 Dec]	

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Reportage on Official Visit of Romania's Oprea	E 1
Meets Honecker	E 1
Economic Meeting; Ends Visit	E 1
Deputy Foreign Minister Meets Moroccan Prime Minister	E 1

Joint 1979 Trade Protocol Signed With India	E 2
FRG Citizen Sentenced to 15 Years' Imprisonment	E 2
Briefs: Education Agreement With Ethiopia	E 2

HUNGARY

MSZMP Central Committee Holds Economic Session	F 1
Aczel, Denichev Begin Cultural Cooperation Talks	F 1
Reportage on Convention of Eighth Peace Congress	F 1
Activities Reported	F 1
Congress Concludes	F 1

POLAND

INTERPRESS Comments on Moscow Declaration by Warsaw Pact	G 1
Jablonski Speaks at Luanda Dinner 2 December	G 2
[TRYBUNA LUDU 4 Dec]	
Jaroszewicz Addresses Award Ceremony in Zabrze	G 4
Yugoslavia's Dolanc Arrives for Visit 6 Dec	G 4
Delegates Speak at UN Debate on Mideast	G 5
Legnica Party Plenum Appraises Task Fulfillment	G 5
[TRYBUNA LUDU 30 Nov]	
PAP Analyzes Absenteeism, Labor Productivity	G 6
[TRYBUNA LUDU 28 Nov]	

ROMANIA

More Congratulations Received on Unification Anniversary	H 1
Further Reportage on Ethiopian Leader's Visit	H 1
Ceausescu, Mengistu Toasts	H 1
Talks Continue	H 2
Mengistu Departs	H 3
Ceausescu Receives Departing Mexican Ambassador	H 4
Ceausescu Receives Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde Delegation	H 4
Agriculture Minister Meets USSR First Deputy Minister	H 5
RCP Secretary Banc Receives Sudanese Foreign Minister	H 5
Deputy Prime Minister Verdet Meets Baybakov in Moscow	H 5
Delegate Addresses UN on Palestinian Question	H 5

YUGOSLAVIA

More on Egyptian Prime Minister's Visit	I 1
Meets With Tito	I 1
Departs 6 Dec	I 2
Ethiopia's Mengistu To Visit 7-10 December	I 2
Sundic Previews Visit	I 2
POLITIKA Discusses Soviet-Romanian Warsaw Pact Differences	I 3
[Bajalski, 4 Dec]	
Mikulic Discusses Role of LCY Central Committee Presidium	I 5
Earthquake Registered, Epicenter 9,000km East of Belgrade	I 5
Minic Speaks With Serbian Assembly Delegates	I 6
Vrhovec Meets With Serbian Representatives	I 6
SFRY Assembly Body Begins 1981-85 Development Plan Process	I 6
Discusses Development of Republics, Kosovo	I 7
Bosnia-Herzegovina Economic Policy Resolution Prepared	I 8
Self-Managing Interest Communities Assembly Discusses Employment	I 8
Ljubljica Receives AVNOJ Prizewinners	I 9
Ljubljana Military District Meeting Ends	I 9
Briefs: Foreign Credit for Macedonia	I 10

TIRANA RADIO DISCUSSES CARTER PRESS CONFERENCE

AU062125Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 6 Dec 78 AU

[Text] The leader of U.S. imperialism, Carter, recently gave a press conference in which he touched on a number of international and domestic problems causing anxiety for the American administration. At this press conference he referred, among other things, to the situation in the Middle East and Iran, the energy crisis, military problems, the relations between the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese social imperialists, and so forth.

Concerning the Middle East, the White House leader once again voiced the support of the United States for the Zionist Israelis and the reactionary Arab regimes. In rivalry with the Soviet social imperialists for hegemony in that area, the American imperialists have intensified their diplomatic activity. Their emissaries are roving back and forth from the Middle East, drawing up new plots at the expense of the Arab peoples, especially the Palestinians. At his press conference Carter once again publicly voiced the support of his administration for the regime of the shah of Iran which is, by terror and violence, suppressing the opposition movement of the broad Iranian working masses against the bloody regime which has sold the country to international imperialism, mainly American imperialism.

In his press conference Carter devoted an important place to the relations between the American imperialists and the Chinese social imperialists. The American administration, Carter said, is following with interest the changes which are taking place in China, and the United States is trying to fully normalize relations with Peking.

In this respect the United States has had a positive response from the Chinese revisionists. In their efforts to make China a superpower the Chinese social imperialists have turned their eyes toward the American imperialists and other imperialists for comprehensive economic, political, military and technological assistance and so forth.

At his press conference Carter devoted an important place to military problems. He admitted that America's policy in the field of defense continues to concentrate on the nuclear strike force. Despite the SALT talks, the United States, Carter said, will continue to modernize its army and perfect its weapons.

At his press conference Carter also gave an important place to the general crisis gripping the American economy. To overcome this crisis, he called on the American working masses to further tighten their belts. Carter again made demagogic promises. Facts show that unemployment, rising prices and inflation have become a chronic disease for the American economy. Concerning the energy crisis which has gripped the United States and the other capitalist and revisionist countries, the American imperialists are trying to divert the consequences of this crisis onto the other countries, thereby trying, together with their closest allies, to create a common front against the oil-producing countries. This was admitted by Carter himself when he said: We are trying to check the trend of the OPEC member-countries to increase the oil price.

ATA COMMENTS ON PEKING'S ATTITUDE TOWARD NATO

LD061142Y Tirana ATA in English 0940 GMT 6 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, 6 Dec, ATA--A meeting of the NATO assembly took place in Lisbon, the capital of Portugal, recently.

It examined problems which have to do with the further strengthening of this aggressive pact. The propaganda of the Chinese revisionists through the HSINHUA News Agency has trumpeted the war preparations and the hysteric and warmongering calls made at the meeting in Lisbon. Thus, citing the secretary of NATO, Luns and other top officials of this alliance, HSINHUA makes an open appeal to all the member countries of this aggressive pact to increase their military potential, the nuclear one in particular, to augment their military expenditure, the U.S. military presence in Europe, etc. At the same time HSINHUA applauded the aims of the big monopoly capital for a "united Europe," closely linked with U.S. imperialism, expressed in Luns' statement. At the same time HSINHUA has echoed the warmongering call of NATO that the "European security should continue to rely on a nuclear threatening means."

This support the Chinese social imperialists render with every passing day to the strengthening of the aggressive NATO bloc which is a war instrument of U.S. imperialism, just like the Warsaw Treaty for the Soviet social imperialists, clearly speaks of their close collaboration with the USA and the other imperialist powers. By constantly inciting the expansionist ambitions of U.S. imperialism and of the other imperialist powers in Europe, Peking strives to realize its imperialist aims of a superpower.

ATA VIEWS BERLIN MEETING OF WARSAW PACT DEFENSE MINISTERS

LD071116Y Tirana ATA in English 0939 GMT 7 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, 7 Dec, ATA--The meeting in Berlin of the ministers of defence of the aggressive Warsaw Treaty member-countries is a new testimony to the attempts made by Soviet social imperialism to maintain on foot a huge armed and striking force against the revolution and socialism, the freedom and independence of the peoples. It takes place right after the session of the Political Consultative Committee of this treaty, where, as the news agencies point out, there were disagreements, especially concerning the large expenditure imposed on the vassals by the Soviet social imperialists and the dictate the latter now exercise on them. The sudden meeting that is taking place now in the East German capital has to do, as it seems, with this situation as well.

The aim of the Soviet social imperialists is to tighten the screws on the vassal countries. Likewise, in the framework of the fierce rivalry with the U.S. imperialists and the aggressive NATO bloc which is manipulated by them, it is expected that the meeting examines the increase by three per cent of the military expenditure of the aggressive Warsaw Treaty.

TRADE, TECHNICAL-SCIENTIFIC PROTOCOLS WITH SRV SIGNED IN HANOI

LD061202Y Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 6 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, 6 Dec, ATA--The protocol on exchange of goods and payments for 1979 between the government of the P.S.R. of Albania and the government of the S.R. of Vietnam, was signed in Hanoi on December 3, 1978.

The protocol was signed for the Albanian side by the vice minister of construction, Leandro Zoto and for the Vietnamese side by the vice minister of foreign trade, Nguyen Van Dao. Attending the signing ceremony were the Minister of Foreign Trade of the S.R. of Vietnam Dang Viet Chau, the members of the delegations of both sides, etc. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the P.S.R. of Albania to the S.R. of Vietnam, Izedin Hajdini.

Likewise, the protocol of the third meeting of the joint Albanian-Vietnamese commission of technical-scientific cooperation between the P.S.R. of Albania and the S.R. of Vietnam was signed in Hanoi on December 3, 1978. The protocol was signed for the Albanian side by the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the P.S.R. of Albania to the S.R. of Vietnam, Izedin Hajdini and for the Vietnamese side by the member of the State Committee of Science and Technology of the S.R. of Vietnam, Le Dam. Attending the signing ceremony were the members of the two delegations. Present were also the vice president of the State Committee of Science and Technology of the S.R. of Vietnam, Do An Fuong and others. During its stay in Vietnam, the Albanian Government trade delegation was received by the vice prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the S.R. of Vietnam, Nguyen Duy Trinh.

LLESHI CABLES GREETINGS TO FINNISH PRESIDENT KEKKONEN

AU051422Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 5 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has cabled the following telegram to President Urho Kekkonen of the Republic of Finland: It is my pleasure, on the occasion of the national holiday of Finland, the anniversary of the proclamation of independence of Finland, to send you cordial greetings and best wishes for the happiness of the people of Finland and your own happiness.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER RECEIVES BELGIAN AMBASSADOR

AH062132Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 6 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Nesti Nase, minister of foreign affairs, today received (Joseph Pieter Davaux), ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Belgium to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, in connection with the forthcoming presentation of his credentials to the chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

BRIEFS

PAPER MILL COMMISSIONED--A new project has been added to Albanian industry on the threshold of the national holidays of 28 and 29 November: The big paper mill in Lezhe, which is not only one of the largest projects of the current 5-year plan, but is also technologically very complicated. The construction of this project involved 162,000 cubic meters of excavations, 20,000 tons of concrete and ferro-concrete, and 10,000 cubic meters of brick and stone construction, while the machinery totalled a weight of 2,496 tons. The inauguration ceremony was attended by Qirjako Mihal, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member; Peti Shambli, Lezhe District party committee first secretary; Deputy Minister of Industry and Mining Bujar Bedalli and others. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 24 Nov 78 AU]

MINE, PURIFICATION PLANT INAUGURATED--Workers and cooperativists in Pogradec District attended a large rally organized to commemorate the inauguration and commencement of operations of the ferronickel mine and purification plant at Gure I Kuq, which supply the raw material for the "Steel of the Party" metallurgical combine in Ebasan. The rally was attended by (Stili Kastaviqi), first secretary of the Pogradec District party committee; Minister of Internal Trade Viktor Nushi; Deputy Minister of Construction Serafin Kuke, district and central cadres and other guests from Korce and Librazhd Districts. Those present were greeted on behalf of the AWP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers by Petro Dode, AWP Central Committee member and chairman of the State Planning Commission. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 24 Nov 78 AU]

KRISPIN ANALYZES EGYPT'S 'PROVOCATION' AGAINST BULGARIA

AU061425Y Sofia BTA in English 1322 GMT 6 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 6 Dec (BTA news analyst Mr Alfred Krispin)--A vulgar provocation organized on December 2 in front of the Bulgarian Embassy in Cairo was exploited in an inadmissible fashion by the Egyptian Government so as to bring about the breaking off of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The facts about the ensuing incursion on December 4 by a whole company of armed commandos under the orders of a senior official of the Egyptian Ministry of the Interior into the building of the Bulgarian Embassy are already well known to the world so as to go into details. [as received]

What is important in this particular case is to elucidate the possible motives which have guided the present rulers of Egypt to lead relations between the two countries to their lowest point in all their history.

The cause was hardly the concern of the authorities in Cairo for the welfare of the Egyptian lady and her two daughters who did not want to vacate the story occupied by them in the building, the property of the Bulgarian Embassy, purchased long ago by the Bulgarian state.

Certain circles in Cairo are probably angered that Bulgaria, like the other countries of the socialist community, condemns the policy of separatist deals with Israel. It is probably unpleasant to them to hear that these deals are evaluated as a betrayal of the cause of the Arab peoples and as a sell-out of the national interests of the Egyptian people themselves. It is not only we that say this. This was said also by the leaders of the other Arab states at their recent conference in Baghdad. This is said also by the most farseeing public figures of the Egyptian people.

The desire of these circles to divert the attention of the Egyptian public from the isolation to which they themselves have brought it by staging out some dramatic spectacle is easy to explain. The methods of bourgeois political demagogues to look for the "hand of international communism" when in difficulties on account of their own (?machinations) are well known.

Why did they choose precisely Bulgaria? We are a small country and we do not threaten and we cannot threaten anybody either by paratroop landings or by economic and political repressions. It was perhaps precisely for this reason that they singled out the Bulgarian Embassy in Cairo, the embassy of a country governed by the communists. Perhaps by manhandling the Bulgarian diplomats and--using afterwards their own inadmissible behaviour as a pretext--by breaking off diplomatic relations with Bulgaria, they want to direct an oblique threat to all the other socialist countries. If this is the actual objective of the operation in Cairo, we can be sure that it will not achieve its goal. We should point out that so far no one has succeeded in intimidating the socialist states and in compelling them to change their principled policy on any issue, to assume that the miserable anti-Bulgarian action in Cairo could have a similar effect. [sentence as received]

As regards Bulgaria, attitude to the major world problems and to the other states is not determined by ad hoc considerations or by the ebb and flow of explainable human moods. Our respect for worthy people of Egypt will not be impaired by the unworthy provocation in Cairo.

We are convinced, however, that while observing the dignity and the national interests of the others, we have a right to reciprocity. This is one of the conditions for detente and peaceful cooperation between the states irrespective of the differences in their social and political systems, irrespective of the differences in their views.

Post Scriptum

The tone and the content of the writings in today's Cairo press in connection with the breaking off of diplomatic relations between the two countries, provoked by the Egyptian authorities, unequivocally confirms the suppositions set forth in my commentary that behind the anti-Bulgarian action are concealed the far deeper intentions to launch a massive campaign against all the socialist countries and against the progressive forces in the Arab world. Obviously, the conditionalities in the commentary as regards the actual motives of the provocation against Bulgaria should be replaced by categorical statements.

But, if such are the actual motives of the initiators of the provocation about which unambiguously speak all today's Cairo papers, then in the same categorical way we should say that they are not only plotted in a shortsighted way but that they are reckless as well. Let us recall the old Arab proverb: "When Allah wants to punish someone he first takes his reason away!"

REPORTAGE ON ZHIVKOV'S OFFICIAL ACTIVITIES

Receives Tunisian Ambassador

AU062010Y Sofia BTA in English 1843 GMT 6 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 6 Dec, BTA--Today Bulgaria's State Council chairman, Todor Zhivkov, emphasized the favourable development of relations between Bulgaria and Tunisia.

In his speech on accepting the credentials of Mr Zuhir (Shelly), the newly-appointed Tunisian ambassador here, Mr Zhivkov said that Bulgaria had always supported the peoples fighting for national independence, against colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid. "She staunchly supports the just cause of the Arab peoples fighting against imperialism and aggression, including the right of the people of Palestine to self-determination and to the foundation of a state of their own."

For his part Mr (Shelly) said that Tunisia highly appreciated the support Bulgaria was extending to the Palestine cause and to decolonization efforts. He also noted the favourable results Bulgaria and Tunisia had scored in promoting bilateral ties of cooperation.

Bulgaro-Tunisian political relations rest on the principles of cooperation, respect for sovereignty and noninterference in home affairs.

Relations between the two countries have been growing brisker ever since the establishment of contacts between the two countries' leaders and the declaration they signed in 1975. Mr Habib Bourguiba visited Bulgaria in 1968 and Mr Todor Zhivkov returned the visit in 1975. Regular consultations are held between the foreign ministries of Bulgaria and Tunisia. Bilateral economic links are good and it is the two countries' wish to further diversify and expand them. In the sphere of science and technology, cooperation is substantial in volume. It covers research, design, building, technological aid and credits.

Many Bulgarian engineers, architects, medical cadres and teachers are working in Tunisia helping in the development of Tunisia's national economy. Cultural contacts between Bulgaria and Tunisia, too, are thriving.

Receives Ambassador of Benin

AU062011Y Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 6 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 6 Dec, BTA--"We think that a good start was made for the development of cooperation between Bulgaria and Benin in the political, economic and cultural sphere", said Mr Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria, at today's ceremony of accepting the credentials of the newly-appointed ambassador of Benin to Bulgaria, Mr Boukary-mory.

Mr Zhivkov added that Bulgaria will proceed in her efforts to expand and deepen relations with Benin. He assessed highly the positive role of Benin in international affairs for consolidation of peace and cooperation among the people.

The ambassador of Benin underlined on his part Benin's wish to strengthen and develop friendship and relations between the two countries and the two peoples. He expressed the gratitude of the people of Benin to Bulgaria for her steadfast and active help during the difficult and troubled moments of the existence of their country.

Relations between Bulgaria and Benin are in the process of building. Guided by the wish to develop their cooperation and to deepen their friendly relations, the two countries are trying to activate their contacts in the sphere of politics, economy and culture. This readiness found expression in the documents signed this September here: A protocol on cooperation between the BCP and the Parti de la Revolution Populaire du Benin, an agreement on scientific and technological cooperation, a trade agreement, an agreement on cultural cooperation and an agreement on visa-free regime. The two countries founded an intergovernment commission for economic, scientific, technological and cultural cooperation.

Receives Ecuadorian Ambassador

AU62012Y Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 6 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 6 Dec, BTA--Mr Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria, received today Alfredo Donoso, Ecuador's newly-appointed ambassador to Bulgaria. At the ensuing ceremony Mr Zhivkov expressed satisfaction with the positive development of bilateral contacts after the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1971.

After pointing out that possibilities exist for cooperation in economy and culture, as well as for cooperation within the framework of the United Nations and of other international organizations, the Bulgarian president said that this all [words indistinct] favourably by signing of bilateral agreements.

On his part Mr Donoso expressed the wish of the government of Ecuador to deeper relations with Bulgaria. He noted that possibilities exist for the widest expansion of bilateral relations in culture, technology, reciprocally profitable cooperation and a more active trade exchange.

UN'S MORSE, ANDERSEN RECEIVED BY TODOROV

AU062002Y Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 6 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 6 Dec, BTA--Bulgarian prime minister, Mr Stanko Todorov, received today Mr. Bradford Morse, chief administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Mr Stieg Andersen, director of the UNDP European bureau, who accompanies him.

In the course of the talks was expressed a common stand that cooperation between Bulgaria and the UNDP in the past years has been successful and fruitful. The participants in the meeting, including Mr Boris Tsvetkov, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, expressed confidence that this cooperation will continue as successfully.

The former achievements, the future targets and the ways of achieving them were also discussed at the meeting, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON MLADENOV'S VISIT TO BELGIUM

AU041545Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Nov 78 p 6 AU

[Apparent text of communique on 27-28 November official visit by Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov to Belgium]

[Text] At the invitation of Henri Simonet, minister of foreign affairs of the Kingdom of Belgium, Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, paid an official visit to Belgium on 27 and 28 November 1978.

During his visit Petur Mladenov was received by His Highness Baudouin, King of Belgium.

The ministers of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Kingdom of Belgium reviewed the state of bilateral relations and prospects for their further development and exchanged opinions on topical international questions.

The two ministers noted with satisfaction the favorable development of Bulgarian-Belgian relations in recent years. By noting the positive results which have been reached, they expressed the will and determination of their governments to continue the efforts for their expansion.

The ministers voiced support for continuing the political contacts between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Kingdom of Belgium.

Noting the satisfactory state of bilateral economic relations, the two ministers of foreign affairs recognized the necessity of making efforts for further developing the mutually beneficial trade and expanding the economic and scientific-technical cooperation, including industrial cooperation and the mutual planning and construction work in third countries. They expressed satisfaction with the activity of the joint committee charged with implementing the long-range agreement on developing the economic, industrial, and scientific-technical cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Belgium-Luxembourg economic alliance.

They noted with satisfaction the successful implementation of the 1969 agreement on cultural cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Kingdom of Belgium, as well as the plans for its application. Cultural cooperation is expanding and acquiring new forms. It contributes to the exchange and dissemination of cultural values, and plays an important role in mutually acquainting the two peoples with the other side's history and culture. The two countries expressed their readiness to further encourage cooperation in this field. In this context the importance of the celebrations of the 1,300th anniversary of the founding of the Bulgarian state, to be celebrated in 1981, and the 150th anniversary of creating the Kingdom of Belgium, to be celebrated in 1980, was noted.

The two ministers signed a consular agreement between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Kingdom of Belgium. They expressed their will to study the possibilities of expanding the contractual-legal basis of the two countries' relations.

Reviewing the international situation the ministers stressed the necessity of taking active measures for improving the relations among states, regardless of their political, economic, and social system, and for deepening the detente in Europe and the world. They confirmed the readiness of their governments to work together in the name of further strengthening security in Europe and expanding the mutually beneficial cooperation in all areas.

The two ministers confirmed the great importance they attribute to the Helsinki Conference Final Act and the necessity of fully applying its principles and postulates. They noted that an essential contribution of the Belgrade meeting was the common determination of all participants to continue the Helsinki process. They expressed the hope that at the 1980 Madrid meeting the participating countries will achieve new and significant successes in applying the Helsinki Conference Final Act and in strengthening the process which began in Helsinki.

The two ministers think it is necessary to supplement political detente with appropriate measures for stopping the arms race and starting real disarmament.

They expressed their concern with the constantly increasing arms race and stressed the necessity of immediately curbing it, as well as immediately starting to apply concrete measures for disarmament in the area of nuclear as well as conventional weapons. They paid special attention to the necessity of preventing a new qualitative and quantitative escalation of the arms race.

They expressed their wish to speed up the reaching of an agreement at the Vienna MBFR talks guaranteeing the security and inviolability of all countries.

Stressing the importance of the U.S.-USSR SALT talks for the international situation and disarmament prospects, the two ministers expressed the hope that a new agreement in this area will be concluded in the near future.

The two countries noted with satisfaction the results of the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament. They hope that the efforts of all countries participating in the session will be continued at other international forums on disarmament, so that soon effective results in this area will be achieved.

They stressed the readiness of their countries to further work for implementing the postulates included in the session's concluding report, including the convocation of a world conference on disarmament with the participation of all states, when the necessary conditions are created.

The two ministers noted the necessity of reconstructing international economic relations on an equal, just, and democratic basis.

Noting the state of the relations and talks which are being conducted between CEMA and the European Common Market, the two ministers expressed their wish for the quick and successful conclusion of the talks.

The two ministers expressed agreement on the necessity to increase the international efforts aiming at stopping military conflicts and liquidating the hotbeds of tension.

The two countries exchanged opinions on the situation in the Middle East. The two countries favor the peaceful and just solution of the Cyprus issue on the basis of preserving the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonalignment of the Republic of Cyprus.

The two countries exchanged opinions also on the situation in Africa. They think that the African countries must solve their disputes along peaceful lines, respecting their national sovereignty, territorial integrity and the principle of non-interference in internal affairs in accordance with the UN Charter and the OAU Charter. They condemn the policy of apartheid conducted by the South African Government and share the conviction that only the Peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe have the right to decide their future. Therefore their right to self-determination and independence must be recognized in the nearest future.

The two ministers reviewed the problems which are now being reviewed by the UN Organization and expressed their countries' conviction that the United Nations will play an important part in preserving peace and international security. They expressed their wish that its activity strengthen ever more according to the organization's charter.

The two ministers expressed satisfaction with the friendly atmosphere and constructive spirit of the talks, which they evaluate as very beneficial and fruitful. Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign affairs, invited Henri Simonet, minister of foreign affairs of the Kingdom of Belgium, to pay Bulgaria an official visit. The invitation was received with satisfaction. The visit's date will be set later.

Brussels, 28 November, 1978.

KUBADINSKI RECEIVES CUBAN DELEGATION IN SOFIA

AU061859Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 6 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Today in Sofia Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, received a delegation of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution in Cuba National Secretariat, led by Lazaro Reyes, member of the National Secretariat.

During the cordial and friendly talks, Comrades Pencho Kubadinski and Lazaro Reyes briefed each other on the activity of the organizations and discussed the possibilities for further expanding the ties and cooperation between the Fatherland Front and the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution in Cuba.

LILOV RECEIVES GREEK CP DELEGATION

AU062001Y Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 6 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 6 Dec, BTA--Today Mr Aleksandur Lilov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, received a delegation of the Athens municipal organization of the Greek Communist Party, which is visiting the country at the invitation of the Sofia municipal committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

Mr Aleksandur Lilov and Mrs Loula Logara, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Greek Communist Party, first secretary of the municipal committee of the Athens organization of the communist party and leader of the delegation, made each other familiar with the work in their communist organizations and exchanged thoughts on the promoting of the ties of cooperation between the two parties.

MLADENOV ADDRESSES VARNA STUDENTS, REMARKS ON FOREIGN POLICY

AU061503Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 6 Dec 78 AU

[Text] The students of the Dimitur Blagoev Higher Institute for National Economy in Varna today met Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and foreign minister.

In his speech Comrade Petur Mladenov conveyed to the students greetings on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the Politburo and on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the Politburo and on behalf of Comrade Todor Zhivkov personally on the occasion of their forthcoming holiday. Speaking on Comrade Todor Zhivkov's letter to the Komsomol Central Committee, Petur Mladenov called this letter an historic document. He also touched on certain problems of the international situation emphasizing that Bulgaria's foreign policy is primarily based on the development of the friendship, cooperation and integration in all spheres with the Soviet Union, on the good neighborliness with the other Balkan countries and on its constant striving to strengthen peace and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world. The students sent a greetings telegram to the BCP Central Committee.

BULGARIAN LEADERS ATTEND STUDENT'S CELEBRATIONS

AU062000Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 6 Dec 78 AU

[Summary] Party and state leaders today attended celebrations devoted to the upcoming students holiday. "Comrades Grisha Filipov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Petur Mladenov and Tano Tsolov conveyed greetings to the academic youths in Svishtov, at the Georgi Dimitrov specialized higher school attached to the Ministry of Internal Affairs in Sofia as well as in Varna and in Stara Zagora respectively. Comrades Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Dzhagarov and Mitko Grigorov attended similar celebrations in Sofia and in Plovdiv."

COOPERATION PLAN WITH ITALIAN TU'S APPROVED IN SOFIA

AU061540Y Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 6 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 6 Dec, BTA--Today, a delegation of the United Federation of Italian Trade Unions, led by Mr Valentino Dzukarini, secretary of the General Union of Italian Workers, had final talks with Mr Georgi Evgeniev, deputy chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions. A 1979-1980 plan for the promotion of contacts and cooperation between the two trade union organizations was approved.

During their three days here the delegates were received by Mr Misho Mishev. "In my opinion we did a good work by drawing up a two-year programme which is to draw us closer to each other", said Mr Valentino Dzukarini. The cooperation plan provides for exchange of printed material and information, visits of delegations and of lecturers. Contacts between the branch trade union, too, are to become brisker. The trade union schools in Bulgaria and Italy are to cooperate in the training of trade union activists.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO EDITORIAL ON IDEOLOGICAL WORK

AU301832Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Nov 78 pp 1, 2 AU

[Editorial: "Task of All Tasks on the Ideological Front"]

[Excerpts] A conference of leading cadres from the ideological sector was held in Sofia at the beginning of this month. Comrade Aleksandur Lilov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, delivered an introductory address on the main report, which was distributed in advance and was entitled: "The Struggle for the Practical Implementation of Party Strategy, Aimed at High Quality and Great Effectiveness--A Task of All Tasks on the Ideological Front."

Welcomed with great cordiality and enthusiasm, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, delivered a deeply meaningful speech which was heard with the greatest interest.

The communists and all working people in our country are now facing the greatest, the most important and the most highly responsible task of all tasks--namely, the task to implement in practice the party's economic policy and to apply the party's strategy aimed at the high quality and great effectiveness in all sectors of life and in all places. In order to achieve the practical implementation of this line of policy the party is mobilizing the energies, the creative intellect and spirit of all cadres, all workers' collectives and of the entire people.

At the present stage of our country's development, when the party is expanding a nationwide struggle to increase effectiveness and improve quality in all branches and spheres of social life, our ideological front is called on to become a highly effective factor in this struggle. This fact was pointed out at the conference of ideological cadres. The explanation, introduction and practical application of the party's economic strategy is the most important and most topical task on the ideological front today, it is the main prerequisite for a correct leadership and development of the ideological front. Under the present circumstances, the basic criterion for evaluating whether the ideological front is correctly functioning and for the correct evaluation of the state of organization and orientation in the work of individual ideological departments and institutions, is the question of how actively and how genuinely these departments and institutions are contributing to the solution of crucial economic problems and the question of how they are contributing toward improving quality and effectiveness in all sectors of work and in all places.

The task of the ideological front today is to lay emphasis on practical deeds aimed at obtaining concrete results in implementing the decisions adopted by the national party conference. It is necessary to create, through ideological work, an atmosphere favorable to the involvement of entire workers' collectives in activities devoted to the discovery of existing domestic production reserves, in public support of new initiatives, in the struggle against manifestations of conservatism and routine, in the struggle against self-satisfaction and self-complacency. A broad and active participation of the working people in this process represents a school of education and a means of implementing the individual's role in public life.

The reorganization of ideological work which is now being implemented pertains to many essential changes which were described in detail by Comrade Todor Zhivkov in his report to the 10th BCP Congress. These changes are the following: First, the change in the approach to educational work by more fully taking into account the existing social environment; second, to establish an organic and indissoluble connection between ideological work and the problems which the party and country are resolving at the present stage of development; third, to apply contemporary and highly effective methods in the organization and leadership of the ideological process.

The main shortcoming which must be realized and overcome is the discrepancy existing between qualitative and quantitative changes in ideological work, the backwardness in adopting and insuring qualitative criteria at the expense of quantitative changes and achievements, a discrepancy which produces an effectiveness inadequate to the existing needs. The statement of such facts demands that we draw basic conclusions about the future tasks facing us on the ideological front.

The questions of the quantitative saturation of social life with ideological activities have been basically resolved. Without underestimating this important aspect in the future, we must now devote our main attention to the qualitative aspect of ideological processes. We must drastically increase the qualitative changes and achievements by applying generally the quality criteria as absolutely necessary in evaluating the activities of all ideological organs and cadres, in evaluating all ideological initiatives in all sectors of the ideological front.

The intensification of the ideological struggle between socialism and capitalism, the fierce ideological controversies expanding throughout the ideological front in international political, economic and cultural relations and the intensified ideological activities in all spheres and actions, without exception, are a characteristic feature of the most recent period.

After the BCP Central Committee Plenum and, in particular, after the 11th BCP Congress, our ideological front increased its offensive against bourgeois ideology and imperialist diversion, against reformism, as well as against rightwing and "leftwing" revisionism. The goal must now be as follows: A drastic improvement of the quality and effectiveness of propaganda and other initiatives which are taking place in our country, the striving to obtain the greatest ideological effect from all initiatives of the People's Republic of Bulgaria on the international scene.

The further development of our Marxist-Leninist social science as the organic, essential part and theoretical-methodological basis of our ideological work in all its forms and trends is one of the decisive prerequisites for a successful conclusion of reorganization on the ideological front.

A means of exceptional importance for implementing our party's ideological strategy at the stage of building a developed socialist society, aimed at the communist education of working people and youths, is represented by the comprehensive approach. The all-round and consistent application of this approach to the problems of practical, ideological and educational work is necessary because of the increasingly complicated rules, mechanism and factors which are governing the individual's development, because of the increasingly complicated rules, factors and mechanisms governing the motivation of the individual, his behavior, creative work and social activities.

Under the leadership of the BCP, our country is entering the final stage of the reorganization of ideological work. This is a great and extremely necessary, as well as highly responsible task. This task will be implemented when it becomes the cause of all party organs and organizations, the cause of the entire party. The slogan of our daily struggle and work in this final stage must read as follows: "Deeds, nothing but deeds, real deeds and real results!" The task of all tasks on the ideological front now is to transform the ideological front into a basic factor for the practical implementation of the party's strategy aimed at high quality and great effectiveness in all places and in all activities.

BRIEFS

TAKOV AT SUGAR PLANT--A new sugar beet processing plant has been commissioned in the town of Dolna Mitropoliya, Pleven okrug. Peko Takov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and State Council deputy chairman; Grigor Stoichkov, Council of Ministers deputy chairman and minister of agriculture and food industry, and Luctan Motyka, Polish ambassador to Bulgaria, were among those attending the meeting held on this occasion. The Polish ambassador and Peko Takov conveyed greetings. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 23 Nov 78 AU]

REPORTAGE ON 12TH CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

Decisions Adopted

LD061636Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 5 Dec 78 LD

[Text] The decision adopted by the 12th session of the CPCZ Central Committee states:

The CPCZ Central Committee, at its 4-5 December 1978 session, reviewed the results attained in implementing the directive of the 15th party congress on the economic and social development of Czechoslovakia in the first 3 years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. It discussed the tasks of the state plan for economic development for next year and appraised the directive for the preparation of the 1980 state plan. The CPCZ Central Committee simultaneously resolved to carry out an exchange of party cards next year and discussed the procedures of party bodies and organizations in insuring this important political task.

The CPCZ Central Committee approves:

1. The resolution on the state plan for economic development in 1979 and the directive for elaboration of the 1980 plan.
2. The decision on the exchange of CPCZ party cards.
3. The activities of the delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee and Czechoslovak Government, headed by Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the party's Central Committee and president of the republic, at the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries held in Moscow on 22-23 November, and fully endorses the statement of the party's Central Committee Presidium and federal government of 27 November 1978 on this session.
4. The report on Presidium activities, the Secretariat and commissions of the CPCZ Central Committee during the period since the 11th session of the party's Central Committee in March of this year.

The 12th session of the CPCZ Central Committee also adopted a resolution on the state plan on economic development in 1979 and the directive for the elaboration of the 1980 plan. The resolution stresses that the economic and social advancement of our republic in 1979 will be based on the present fulfillment of the Sixth 5-Year Plan targets.

The struggle for the attainment of the objectives of the party's economic and social policy has been accepted by the absolute majority of our working people. The CPCZ Central Committee highly appraises the people's work initiative and commitment, which is an expression of confidence in and support of the party's policy. The results of the first 3 years are all the more valuable since they have been achieved under extremely difficult external economic and complicated nature conditions. The economy is developing dynamically and the country's economic potential is steadily growing.

Social product and national income have been increasing at an average annual rate of 4.5 percent: Industrial production 3.3 percent; construction production 6.1 percent and agricultural production 2.7 percent. Labor productivity has had a larger share in this growth than envisaged by plan.

Results in resource formation makes it possible to continue raising the people's living standard, in accordance with the line of the 15th party congress, to consolidate social guarantees. Money income of the population will have increased 13.4 percent in the last 3 years [ending in 1978] and the average monthly earnings will amount to Kcs2,517 this year. The volume of social consumption is growing at a faster rate and will amount to Kcs8,500 per capita this year. In the first 3 years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan 400,000 apartments for some 1.4 million people will have been built. Means for retirement benefits will have increased by almost 21 percent. Despite these positive results, the resolution goes on to say, which are decisive for further progress, many tasks of the Sixth 5-Year Plan are not being implemented in a balanced manner, in terms of required structure and quality. The 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee discussed methods of solving the problems and utilizing economic reserves. It stressed that objective difficulties must not allow us to overlook our own work deficiencies.

Shoddy work and low technical standards of certain products, high demands placed on the use of energy materials and consumption and violation of the plan, work and technological discipline in many places reduces overall efficiency. That is why the elaboration of measures to implement the planned targets must be linked with consistently carrying into effect the conclusions of the 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee. Economic results must be appraised with a critical approach; deviations and deficiencies that have arisen in the fulfillment of the Sixth 5-Year Plan must be overcome. The efforts of communists, party bodies and organizations at all levels and sectors must urgently concentrate on their solution in the remaining years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

The state plan for next year and directive for the preparation of the 1980 plan are oriented toward insuring smooth and proportionate economic development. They place great demands primarily on the further implementation of high efficiency and quality, on improving the structure for creating resources, on the active solution of the more complicated and challenging external economic conditions. The plan stipulates that in 1979 national income will increase 4.3 percent; industrial production 4.5 percent; construction production 5.8 percent and agricultural production 3.8 percent. A total of 96 percent of the growth of national income must be insured by increasing productivity of social labor. Living standards will develop in accordance with resource formation.

Personal consumption, based on the 4.3 percent growth of the monetary income of the population, will continue to increase. Social consumption will increase 4 percent. The plan envisages construction of 130,000 apartments. Considerable means are available for technical and civilian facilities of housing settlements and to the further development of medical care, education, culture and sports.

The CPCZ Central Committee requires state, economic and party bodies and organizations, communists at all levels of management-- in accordance with the demands of the 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee--to step up efforts for a comprehensive and more effective implementation of the line of the 15th CPCZ Congress for high efficiency and work quality, to wage a determined struggle for the daily and balanced fulfillment of the plan from the beginning of the year, to insure this in an overall manner in all quantity and, more particularly, quality indices. The main criterion must be the fulfillment of planned deliveries for foreign trade, the home market and investment construction. The resolution goes on to stress that primary tasks include increasing the export capacity of Czechoslovakia's economy, the rational utilization of funds for import, raising effectiveness in foreign trade relations and, in collaboration with the socialist countries, insuring the consistent implementation of tasks emerging from the program of socialist economic integration, long-term target programs of cooperation, coordination of economic plans and trade agreements, reinforcing our cooperation above all with the Soviet Union.

In the promotion of trade with nonsocialist countries, it is important to consider as a decisive task the fulfillment of planned export tasks, especially in engineering. The attainment of planned results in foreign trade demands a higher technical standard and quality of products, shortening of delivery dates, insuring of sufficient spare parts and improvement in postsale service and commercial activities.

It is indispensable to take determined measures to raise the effectiveness of investment construction. We must above all comprehensively insure the completion and commissioning of the most important capacities within the planned times and planned indices, reduce the number of new construction projects started and reduce the number of uncompleted projects. We must be strict in assessing the effectiveness and usefulness of newly proposed investment projects and the availability of labor for them.

Decisive attention must be devoted to the modernization and reconstruction of selected plants and installations. The provision of the national economy for fuel and energy is a national task. The State Planning Commission, the Czech and Slovak Planning Commissions, the relevant ministries and regional national committees must create the necessary prerequisites for the planned development of the fuel and energy base, especially in the North Bohemian lignite basin, and for the securing of coal transport to consumers.

Determination must be applied to the solution of problems of deliveries of mining and transport equipment, to the more flexible elimination of technical and organizational shortcomings.

In agriculture we must strive for the further intensification and greater efficiency of production by means of more effective use of all supplies, of increased hectare yields and livestock productivity, reduced produce losses and improved fodder economy for the purpose of raising self-sufficiency and further improving the level of food supplies. The State Planning Commission, the National Planning Commissions, the relevant ministries and managing bodies in the agrofood complex must create the necessary conditions for this, especially in terms of material and technical supplies.

A highly political task is that of insuring the continuous and high-quality supply of goods to the home market. This requires that the productive enterprises and cooperative organizations should consistently fulfill their supply tasks for the home market, achieve further improvement of the range, quality and technical level of goods, and the trade systems and organizations should more effectively influence the production of consumer goods and improve service to the population faster.

The state and economic bodies at all levels must improve the drafting, and insure more consistently the fulfillment, of the tasks of the technical development plan and increase its influence on efficient growth and overall productivity of our economy; they must insist on the consistent application of scientific knowledge, the best experience and new technology in production. They must concentrate forces and funds on tasks that lead to the growth of the share of products of a high technical level and quality in the overall volume of production.

Among the decisive tasks is the achievement of a marked reduction of material and energy needs in production. To this end it is necessary to organize an effort toward the economic use of all kinds of raw materials, other materials, fuel and energy and to lower the consumption required by the production in question. [paragraph continues]

The consistent application of the economic principle also must be obtained in the expenditure of all social funds. All reserves and possibilities must be better utilized so as to obtain efficient growth without demands on more resources.

Together with the drafting and securing of the 1979 plan it is necessary at all levels of management to secure the preparation of the draft economic plans for 1980 in harmony with the approved directive. The tasks of the directive are highly demanding as regards the tempo of development and raising of the effectiveness of social production. It is necessary to thoroughly utilize time reserves and prepare draft economic plans for 1980 in such a way as to insure all social needs, emphasize the utilization of local reserves, strict savings and the growth of work effectiveness and quality.

The government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic adopted a number of measures concerning the state plan for 1979 and the directive for the preparation of the 1980 plan. The implementation of these measures must be secured responsibly in all ministries and central bodies, production-economic units and enterprises. The decisive role is to be played by state and economic bodies and leading economic workers who bear full responsibility for the implementation of the state plan tasks.

The tasks of the 1979 plan must be discussed in all enterprises, plants and cooperatives with collectives of working people and concrete and specific measures for their security. It is the foremost task of party bodies and organizations to develop political-organizational work in order to create in all work places an atmosphere of high demands, responsibility for the fulfillment of economic tasks and the maintenance of state and planning discipline, to mobilize the creative strength, ability, skill and initiative of the working people and the utilization of reserves in all spheres of the national economy.

Socialist competition, the brigades of socialist labor movement, the comprehensive rationalization brigades movement and the improvement and inventors' movement are also significant means of achieving work successes and education of the people and they must be focused on the fulfillment of the plan tasks, above all in raising the quality of work and technological standards of products, on all-round savings--savings of fuel, energy, raw materials and other materials--and on the undertaking and fulfillment of combined socialist pledges for the timely commissioning of capacities.

In order to remove shortcomings, to avoid mistakes and find their causes, party checks must be utilized more consistently. The right of checking must be focused on the securing of party and government resolutions, on the main tasks of economic plans, and above all on the quality and effectiveness of production. The CPCZ Central Committee particularly underlines that in the work of party bodies and organizations, in the work of communists in all spheres--above all in management--a critical approach and high demands must be applied and personal responsibility of leading workers must be required, while at the appropriate levels of management uncompromising attitudes must be taken against those who are violating the planning, financial, and price policy, the suppliers-consumers relations and those who push forward local interests and neglect all-social interests. This commits communists in social organizations, above all in the revolutionary trade union movement and the Socialist Union of Youth, to insuring that their organizations actively contribute to the fulfillment of the tasks of economic plans and to the development of all forms of work initiative.

The preparation and securing of the tasks of economic plans are to be discussed at the membership meetings of the CPCZ at the beginning of 1979. [paragraph continues]

The contribution to the fulfillment of economic tasks will be linked with the assessment of the political commitment of communists when exchanging party membership cards. Through the successful fulfillment of the tasks of the 1979 plan we will make another important step in the implementation of the economic policy of the 15th CPCZ Congress. We will thus create the necessary prerequisites for the fulfillment of the plan in 1980 and for the start in the seventh 5-year plan. Through the further strengthening of the economic strength of our country, we will contribute to the development of the socialist community and to the raising of its contribution to the fight for world peace and progress.

The CPCZ Central Committee approves the fundamental goals and tasks of the 1979 state plan and the directive for the preparation of the 1980 plan, explained in the report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and delivered by Comrade Vaclav Hula, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium.

Economic Tasks Outlined

LD061100Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 5 Dec 78 LD

[Text] The 12th session of the CPCZ Central Committee continues today in the Spanish Hall of Prague Castle. On the agenda is a discussion of the report by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on the main tasks of development for the national economy in 1979 and on a proposal for an exchange of CPCZ membership cards next year. This morning the meeting was opened and chaired by Comrade Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Comrade Ladislav Adamec dealt in the discussion with the results achieved so far by the national economy of the Czech Socialist Republic. He stressed that a planned management of scientific-technical development constitutes support for long-term economic strategy. The Czech Government will concentrate its attention on priority completion of decisive construction projects, on a shortening of their building times, on reducing the number of unfinished projects, and on reducing the growth of budgeted prices, and other key economic tasks.

Comrade Ignac Janak spoke about the efforts of West Slovak working people in fulfilling planned tasks. He said that the influence of party organizations in the fulfillment of the line of rendering effective production is being manifested. He stated that 15 organizations, which are testing the comprehensive experiment of perfecting the quality of management, are achieving better results in quality and profitability in relation to production funds.

Comrade Karel Neubert spoke about problems in the development of agricultural production in the South Moravian region. He pointed out that considerable reserves exist for raising the standards of the interenterprise management of agricultural enterprises. As regards the guaranteeing of fodder, a solution comes from economic utilization of fodder and mobilization of more internal resources in agriculture.

Comrade Rudolf Rychucky dealt with the economic results of the Prague plant of the Ceskomoravska-Kolben-Danek [CKD] national enterprise. He said that thanks to the concerned efforts of workers in research and production the range of goods was being innovated. He stressed the challenging tasks accomplished by CKD-Prague for our economy as well as for export, especially to the Soviet Union. He also pointed, however, to a number of difficulties emanating from incomplete supplies by individual producers as well as from shortcomings in consumer-supplier relations.

Comrade Pavol Bahyl spoke about the methods used in the general engineering sector and its approach to the solution of key tasks next year. He stressed that the basis of success was good managerial and organizational work in all spheres. He dealt with measures adopted by the sector in collaboration with foreign trade organizations for adequately insuring export targets.

The problem of the work of women in the consumer goods industry, especially in textiles, was the topic of the speech by Comrade Hedvika Peskova. Citing the example of the Tiba national enterprise at Dvur Kralove nad Labem, she demonstrated methods being used to raise production, how the problem of investment construction was being solved and what successes were being attained within the framework of cooperation with their partners in the CEMA countries.

Comrade Leopold Ler spoke about the economic plan and state budget for next year, the formation of resources and their utilization in society. In this connection he stressed the significance and advantages of socialist economic integration within the CEMA framework. He dealt with government measures aimed at implementing efficiency and quality criteria at all levels of the management sphere.

Comrade Ladislav Martinak pointed to the major aspects of economic development and the progress of investment construction in Bratislava. He related problems in the comprehensive housing program and transport and the ways and means used by party and state bodies in dealing with them.

Comrade Miroslav Bauer spoke about the development of lignite mining in the North Bohemian area. By their devoted work the miners were striving to overcome difficulties in coal supplies for the national economy and population. He drew attention to the fact that the removal of earth was not in harmony with the growth of coal mining. He said that increasing the performance of new mining units was the common, fundamental task of workers in the mines and engineering plants.

Comrade Julie Vancurova spoke about the experience of the enterprise committee and primary party organizations in the Chemlon national enterprise at Humenne in implementing the party's economic policy. She stressed the importance of the correct application of the right of control and development of Leninist norms and style of work, especially as regards critical demands and major links.

The Kladno Basin's role in dealing with the expansion of the fuel and energy base and significance of labor initiative was the subject of the speech of Comrade Jaroslav Knize. He said that 62 percent of all the workers were members of socialist labor brigades and that the activities of comprehensive rationalization brigades were also making good progress. He stressed the work of young miners' teams which, with the use of Soviet equipment, were attaining record results in coal mining.

Comrade Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, presided over the afternoon session. A spirit of critical inspection marked the speech of Comrade Vaclav Burian. He drew attention to management deficiencies in some enterprises of the West Bohemian region that affect and lower work discipline and he referred to insufficient utilization of working time. These shortcomings counteract the selflessness of the people and the results being achieved in socialist competition in many respects. The party organizations are guiding the communists toward the solution of these deficiencies and to management improvement.

Comrade Valerie-Petrincova stressed the contribution made by Soviet experience in industrial plants of Banska Bystrica district. She illustrated with concrete examples how it was contributing to raising production efficiency and productivity and to reducing the consumption of raw materials, other materials, fuel and energy. Additional gains had been produced by the pledge movement, which was developing in the district's enterprises in honor of the 35th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising.

The significance of the fulfillment of export tasks for economic development was discussed by Comrade Antonin Jelinek. He emphasized that it was necessary to raise the level of innovation in the manufacturing of knitting machines. A large role was also played in the implementation of this task by the scientific research base and by those links in management which were decisive in technical development and in product quality.

Comrade Vaclav Vrabec directed his attention to the problems of railroad traffic, especially in connection with the development of the fuel and energy base in the North Bohemian region. It is important to the railroadmen that industry should insure supplies to the railroads both in volume and range as they are incorporated in the plan. The railroadmen and transport workers must, however, handle this equipment in an economical way. The development of new forms of work in the Ostrava-Karvina basin was the main theme of the speech by Comrade Milan Zabcik. He assured the CPCZ Central Committee that the miners would do everything possible, despite complex conditions, to extract the maximum quantity of coal for the national economy. He drew attention, however, to some difficulties which were hampering their efforts and which arose from occasional insufficient understanding of their requirements by suppliers from other industries, especially the manufacturers of mining equipment and spare parts.

Comrade Eduard Saul spoke about the work of the working people's collective at the Zdar engineering and foundry works in Zdar nad Sazavou, the exclusive supplier of complete plants. He said that the enterprise had been fulfilling its task since the beginning of the 5-year-plan period and had created good conditions for next year, too. It was being helped in this by the increasing integration in the international division of labor and cooperation between the CEMA states. His speech marked the end of the debate at the 12th session of the CPCZ Central Committee. A total of 19 comrades spoke during the debate.

The CPCZ Central Committee then unanimously adopted a resolution. Closing the session, Comrade Gustav Husak welcomed the Central Committee's unity of views regarding the problems debated, which had been displayed both during the debate and in the adopted documents. He noted that a generally positive development had continued in every sphere of life of our society since the 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee last March, which had summed up the results achieved until then since the 15th congress and had specified the further course of action to be taken in implementing the congress conclusions.

The main indices of the state plan were being fulfilled, even though with some alterations, thus making it possible to consolidate the population's standard of living. Moreover, there had been a consolidation of the party's unity and action readiness, development of the activities of the National Front organizations, and an upsurge of confidence and support on the part of the people, with regard to the party's policy. This positive trend, unequivocally prevailing in our society's development, was the result of the honest and selfless work done by communists and noncommunists, of the party bodies and organizations, of state and economic bodies, of the national committees and public organizations, of millions of workers, farmers, members of the intelligentsia, all of our working people.

Comrade Husak paid a tribute at the same time to the demanding approach of the Central Committee to the results achieved to date and the sharper and more critical view taken of problems. He stressed that the more complex conditions of further progress arising from external and internal causes made it necessary for us to apply greater firmness and increased speed to the implementation of the party's strategic course in raising work efficiency and quality. This required us to be more consistent in implementing the adopted decisions, to improve management work and mobilize the broadest strata of working people to the fulfillment of tasks.

The activities of individual bodies, administrations, industries, sectors and enterprises are beset by a number of deficiencies, whose decisive causes are of a subjective nature. This is why it is necessary to consolidate party and state discipline more firmly, to be more consistent in solving the responsibility of communists, especially in leading posts. In managing work especially it is necessary to achieve a transition to higher responsibility for the execution of adopted decisions. The development of criticism and self-criticism is of decisive significance in this respect, as are consistent checks and the drawing of conclusions from the failure to fulfill one's duties.

Comrade Husak emphasized that we had favorable internal and external political conditions, a strong material and technical base, skilled and capable workers and technicians. It was necessary for us to use these good prerequisites more effectively. In this context he stressed the significance of the exchange of party cards for the further activation of all the communists, of all the party, in the implementation of the policy of the 15th CPCZ Congress. The session of the CPCZ Central Committee concluded with the singing of the Internationale.

WARSAW PACT SESSION ADVANCES CSSR FOREIGN POLICY

AU061307Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Dec 78 p 6 AU

[Stanislav Suja, Ivan Broz article: "In the Interests of the Policy of Detente; Significant Creative Impetus for CSSR's Foreign Policy"]

[Text] The Moscow session of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee is indisputably an event of primary significance and with long-term peace-creating effect. It opens a new and qualitatively higher phase of the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act for achieving firm peace and security on the European Continent and throughout the world. The session's results have again confirmed that the socialist countries, allied in the Warsaw Pact and proceeding in line with Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, are today among the most important pioneers of the Leninist idea of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. As in the past, their initiative is today primarily aimed at expanding the process of international detente and projecting it also into the military sphere, and also at achieving palpable successes in the battle for halting the armament race and for real disarmament.

The Program of Peace

The session of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee has unequivocally confirmed that the policy of detente and all the quite obvious successes achieved to date on this road have made it possible to push back the danger of war. It can be justly said that this fact alone is the most valuable service to all mankind, and is precisely the result of the untiring efforts of the countries of the socialist community--and, above all, the Soviet Union, its communist party and comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally. [paragraph continues]

Simultaneously the representatives of fraternal socialist countries pointed out in unison that the events in the broad international arena have not always and everywhere developed to the extent demanded by the interests of normalizing the international situation. In fact there still exist reactionary politicians, starting with the NATO pact and including the present Peking leadership, who have activated--and who continue to stubbornly clutch--the braking lever in the mechanics of detente.

Thus an urgent appeal is flying out into the wide world, and with every right--the appeal to multiply the efforts of all states and governments in the most important sphere, in disarmament; for the rate, extent and nature of the further process of international detente depend to a decisive extent on this sphere. The purpose is the achievement of a speedier conclusion of the current negotiations on limiting and halting the arms race in all main directions. For this reason the Moscow declaration of the Warsaw Pact member-countries addresses itself to all peoples with the appeal stating that the most important task of international policy under the present conditions is to ensure "the speediest possible decisive break in negotiations on halting the feverish armament and on disarmament." A lasting peace cannot be achieved under the conditions when the destructive potential in the states' arsenals is rapidly growing and is even now sufficient to cast doubt on the very survival of man in the event it is used.

What is the CSSR's attitude toward this most significant task of the international politics of our times? What does the Moscow session of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee give Czechoslovak foreign policy? As follows from the statement issued by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government on the session of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee on 27 November, the CSSR will--in the spirit of the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress and closely coordinating foreign policy actions with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries--consistently implement the rich and demanding contents of the peace programs of the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses, which have also become our own combat program.

Our foreign policy, which is concretely participating in intensifying the process of international detente under the leadership of the CPCZ and its Central Committee, is purposefully and perseveringly implementing the common foreign policy line of the Warsaw Pact in the sphere of its activities. It is actively orienting itself, both on the level of bilateral relations with states with different social systems (for instance the FRG, Austria, France, Finland, Canada, Japan and other states), and on multilateral territory (of the United Nations and, in the present period, also in the security council), toward contributing with all its might toward achieving detente and also a situation in which peaceful cooperation among the states would take on the stable character of a constant factor of modern international peace relations.

Our Foreign Policy

The CSSR representatives are pushing through, always and everywhere, the opinion that if the barriers of distrust which the reactionary political circles, stimulated in their spoil-peace activities by the military-industrial complex of imperialism, are still attempting to erect between countries and peoples are not eliminated, it will not be possible to reach a real, lasting and long-term normalization of the situation in the world. This is logical, since it is precisely distrust that is the fertile medium for feverish armament as the material base of a possible global war that could destroy mankind.

The statement of attitude by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR Government we have mentioned above stresses the full agreement with the procedure of the Czechoslovak delegation, led by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and president of the republic, and with the documents adopted. A most important task follows from them for our foreign policy, too: To continue resolutely and purposefully pushing through detente, to establish and develop good relations based on equal rights and good cooperation among all states and to push through the proposals of fraternal socialist countries for halting the arms race--and this mainly concerns the proposals that would lead primarily to nuclear disarmament.

Yes, one must not parcel out the enormously valuable life-giving energy, aimed at consolidating world peace, to merely secondary and perhaps even marginal spheres, as certain political circles in the West are striving to do. Even though it may sometimes be difficult to specify what is an explicitly marginal matter in the process of detente; on the other hand, it is quite clear what the main matter is. And Czechoslovak foreign policy, proceeding from the conclusions of the Moscow declaration, will certainly not spare any efforts, not for a single moment, for achieving these aims. It is a fact that time does not wait for anybody; and if somebody is speculating on leading disarmament into a blind alley or on intentionally prolonging it for whole decades, then he must reckon with the possibility of very easily landing in the role of a person sowing wind and reaping a storm. The highest extent of responsibility for such complications is quite unambiguously borne by imperialism, and particularly by its military-industrial complex which, in the interests of growing profits from arms, is risking the fate of present and future generations.

On the Path to Reducing Armament

Is it possible to find the correct way easily? Yes, it is! The instructions for this are anchored precisely in the Moscow declaration. In the first place and apart from the demand for negotiations on halting the production of all kinds of nuclear weapons and the gradual reduction of their stocks up to their complete liquidation--a demand we have already mentioned--one should strive to see that all states renounce the use of force in their mutual relations. From this viewpoint the USSR's initiative is of extraordinary importance--the initiative which the CSSR comprehensively supports and which was expressed in the proposal on concluding a worldwide treaty on the renunciation of the use of force in international relations, a treaty committing all states to renounce the use or threat of force in all its forms and manifestations, including the ban on the use of nuclear weapons. Now it depends on the West, and primarily on the realistically thinking representatives of its policy, as well as on all peace-loving and democratic forces operating there, as to when and how they will accept the socialist countries' constructive proposals.

The CSSR is also backing the speediest conclusion of the Soviet-American agreement on limiting offensive strategic weapons. The Moscow declaration also provides other extremely significant impulses, which are certain to enrich our peace-creating foreign policy. This mainly applies to pushing through the proposal on the complete and general ban on nuclear weapons tests, the ban on creating new kinds and systems of mass destruction weapons, the ban on, and liquidation of, chemical weapons, the proposal on the limitation and the following reduction of military activity in the Indian Ocean and on the reduction of military budgets and so forth.

In our times it is difficult to fully assess the importance of even those conclusions of the November session of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee from which there follows the task to push through military detente in Europe and to achieve effective measures for reducing the level of armed forces confronting each other on the European Continent. [paragraph continues]

As one of the signatories of the Helsinki Final Act and as a direct participant in the Vienna negotiations on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe, and also as one of the first victims of the fascist aggression in this part of the world almost 40 years ago, the CSSR is quite justified in being supremely and vitally interested in the final achievement of real progress in these talks that have been going on these last 5 years. In coordinated cooperation with the other direct participants in the Vienna negotiations--the USSR, the GDR and the Polish People's Republic--the CSSR will continue to resolutely oppose the endeavors of certain NATO states to force the Warsaw Pact countries to make unilateral concessions. That is also why the CSSR is striving with all its might to achieve a reduction of the level of armaments and armed forces on both sides, naturally without changing the overall correlation of forces in this part of the world. One of the very realistic roads toward achieving this aim is the promotion of the socialist countries' proposal of 8 June, which essentially represents a compromise solving even certain demands formerly energetically propagated by the NATO countries--a proposal the NATO countries have not yet reacted to with the necessary sense of responsibility.

Thus the Moscow session of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee yields a number of valuable and specific suggestions for foreign policy, and for its even closer cohesion with the fraternal countries of the Warsaw Pact, this firm shield of peace, socialism and progress. It is exactly for this fact that the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR Government expressed their full support; on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government and all Czechoslovak people they declare in their statement of attitude "that they will strive, in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the international communist and workers movement, as well as the national liberation movement and all progressive and peace-loving forces, for the cause of peace, socialism and progress to register new historic victories."

This is truly a principled expression of the orientation pursued in the CSSR foreign policy, a reliable and firm member of the family of Warsaw Pact countries. It voices the CSSR's resolute resolve to contribute as much as possible toward international detente, in the interests of all of mankind.

DEPUTY PREMIER LEAVES FOR ECONOMIC TALKS IN BULGARIA

LD061436Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 6 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Deputy Premier Josef Simon left today for the Bulgarian People's Republic, where he will attend a working meeting of the chairmen of the two sides of the Czechoslovak-Bulgarian committee for economic, scientific and technical cooperation. During his visit he will have talks with Bulgarian Deputy Premier Grigor Stoichkov on specific questions related to intensifying bilateral economic relations.

HOFFMANN-LED TU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CUBA

AU061328Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Dec 78 p 1 AU

[CTK report: "Return From Havana"]

[Text] A delegation of the Central Trade Union Council [URO] led by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the URO, returned on Monday to Prague from a friendly official visit, which took place at the invitation of the center of the Working People of Cuba (CTC). In Cuba the delegation also attended the 14th congress of Cuban trade unions. The delegation was welcomed at Ruzyně Airport by URO Secretaries Bedrich Kacirek and Vladimir Marik, together with other representatives of the URO.

REPORTAGE ON OFFICIAL VISIT OF ROMANIA'S OPREA

Meets Honecker

LD061802Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1057 GMT 6 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy prime minister of the Romanian Council of Ministers, in Berlin.

Questions of bilateral economic and scientific-technical cooperation were discussed during the friendly talk. Both partners underlined the positive development of these relations, especially since the meeting in 1977 between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP Central Committee.

The talk in the house of the Central Committee was also attended by Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and by the ambassadors of the two countries. Gheorghe Oprea conveyed personal greetings from Nicolae Ceausescu. These were cordially reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

Economic Meeting; Ends Visit

LD061804Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1435 GMT 6 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The ninth meeting of the GDR-Romanian joint governmental commission for economic cooperation was held in Berlin from 4 to 6 December. The GDR-delegation was headed by Dr Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and the Romanian delegation by Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of the Romanian Council of Ministers.

The meeting dealt with measures for the development of specialization and cooperation in production on the basis of the agreements reached between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP. They refer among other things, to engineering precision tools and optics, the chemical industry and glass industry.

A joint protocol containing concrete commitments for individual sectors was signed. Measures were also agreed for the expansion of trade between the two countries. The talks were held in a friendly atmosphere of constructive cooperation. During their stay in the GDR, the Romanian guests visited industrial enterprises in Dresden, which are particularly important for bilateral cooperation.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS MOROCCAN PRIME MINISTER

LD302316Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2146 GMT 30 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Rabat--Dr Klaus Willerding, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the GDR, who is in Rabat for political consultations with the Moroccan foreign ministry, was received today by Ahmed Osman, prime minister of the Kingdom of Morocco. Earlier, meetings with Foreign Minister Muhamed Boucetta and leading officials of the Moroccan foreign and trade ministries had taken place. During the talks questions of the development of relations between the GDR and Morocco, in particular in the economic and cultural spheres, were discussed. An exchange of views on international questions took place.

JOINT 1979 TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH INDIA

LD020046Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1737 GMT 1 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The 2-day negotiations between GDR and Indian government delegations ended in Berlin on Friday with the signing of a protocol on trade in 1979. The agreement, which is based on the long-term trade and payments agreements between the two countries, envisages a further increase in mutual deliveries. The GDR will export products of the machinebuilding, electrical engineering, electronics and chemical industries, especially potash fertilizers and photochemical products, and will import iron ore, protein fodder, semi-finished and finished products from the leather and textile industry, coffee, tea and spices.

The government delegations were headed by Helmut Boese, director general in the GDR foreign trade ministry, and Sueresh Kumar, head of the main department of the Indian Ministry of Trade. The GDR deputy minister of foreign trade, H. Sachse, and the Indian ambassador to the GDR, Roy Axel-Khan, also attended the signing ceremony.

FRG CITIZEN SENTENCED TO 15 YEARS' IMPRISONMENT

LD250028Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1535 GMT 24 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The Berlin city court on Friday sentenced FRG citizen Leopold Spindler, who had been acting as an agent for the criminal Lampl gang, which is controlled by the intelligence service, to 15 years' imprisonment for crimes under paragraph 105 of the criminal code, involving the misuse of the transit agreement. It was established at the trial that Leopold Spindler, who was known in the Hamburg underworld as a receiver and who has a criminal record, made the acquaintance of Julius Lampl through an advertisement in the SPRINGER BILD-ZEITUNG and became his closest accomplice as a result of his strong criminal bent. To cover up his membership in the criminal Lampl gang he was given a bogus job in the firm Reinholdt GMBH directed by Lampl.

Spindler knew all about the full range of crimes organized by this gang through the agencies in Hamburg and West Berlin. He unscrupulously exploited the financial debts and dependence on drugs of other individuals in order to involve them in the sordid crimes of the gang. Together with other criminals he organized the kidnaping and abduction of a 13-year-old boy from the GDR against the father's will. During the trial the relations with the military counter-intelligence, the office for the protection of the constitution and the political police in the FRG and West Berlin were established once again through statements made by Spindler and other evidence. Individuals in other state offices were corrupted by Lampl and blackmailed into rendering further services. The car used by Spindler for the crime was impounded.

BRIEFS

EDUCATION AGREEMENT WITH ETHIOPIA--Addis Ababa--A government agreement on the mutual recognition of school reports and academic degrees between the GDR and Ethiopia was signed in Addis Ababa on Wednesday. A protocol on cooperation between the GDR Ministry for University and Technical School Matters and the Ethiopian State Commission for Higher Education for 1979-1980. The two sides also signed a protocol on the establishment of a German lectureship at the University of Addis Ababa. [Excerpt] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1640 GMT 6 Dec 78 LD]

MSZMP CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS ECONOMIC SESSION

LD061144Y Budapest MTI in English 1112 GMT 6 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 6 Dec, MTI--The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party met in a session on Wednesday. At the meeting the Central Committee discussed, at the Political Committee's proposal, the report on current international issues as well as the suggestion on the guiding principles of the 1979 people's economic plan and state budget.

ACZEL, DEMICHEV BEGIN CULTURAL COOPERATION TALKS

LD041304Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 4 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Here is a report by Elemer Csak from Moscow: The session of the Hungarian-Soviet intergovernmental committee on cultural cooperation began in Moscow a short while ago. The talks are led by Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Politburo, minister of culture, and Gyorgy Aczel, member of the MSZMP Politburo, deputy premier. The committee on cultural cooperation, which is 11 years old, on this occasion will concentrate on the further development of cooperation in the dissemination of scientific knowledge and higher education. The session will discuss relations between the scientific institutes of a cultural type, as well as organizational questions connected with the exchange of experiences and exhibitions, as well as other cultural contacts planned for the next few years. After the discussions Petr Demichev and Gyorgy Aczel are to enumerate the results of the talks on cultural cooperation in a memorandum.

REPORTAGE ON CONVENTION OF EIGHTH PEACE CONGRESS

Activities Reported

LD022042Y Budapest MTI in English 1105 GMT 2 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 2 Dec, MTI--On Saturday, the second and closing day of the 8th Hungarian peace conference, the delegates were hearing contributions. The first to speak was Jozsef Timmer, secretary of the National Council of Trade Unions, member of the Chief Council of the Trade Unions World Federation, member of the World Peace Council who described the international activities that the trade unions are putting up to promote the goals of the peace movement. Later Madame Valeria Benke, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Political Committee, president of the TARSADALMI SZEMLE editorial board addressed the meeting and surveyed the history of the peace movement. The Hungarian Government--she emphasized--is seizing every opportunity to improve the international atmosphere, including opportunities to foster partner relationships according to the principles of the Final Act of Helsinki. She appreciated the new peace initiative contained in the latest declaration of the Political Consultative body of the Warsaw Treaty and pointed out: "The Hungarian People's Republic gladly endorsed that common declaration the government, in the knowledge of being backed by the whole people, will take every effort to help carrying the contents into effect." The 9th Hungarian Peace Congress is expected to come to close early in the afternoon.

Congress Concludes

LD022146Y Budapest MTI in English 1706 GMT 2 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 2 Dec, MTI--After one and half day of deliberations the 9th Hungarian Peace Congress adopted a declaration Saturday in Budapest and terminated the session. Then it elected nearly 300 members of the National Peace Council and five executives.

Mr Nandor Sebestyen, the hitherto general secretary was elected president and in her stead Bela Kovacs, leader of the agitation and propaganda sub-department of the HSWP Central Committee became general secretary. Vice-presidents are: Ivan Boldizsar Kossuth, prize honoured writer; Prof Sandor Eckhardt, director surgeon of the National Institute of Oncology, Budapest and Dr Laszlo B. Sztanyik, director of the Frederic Joliot-Curie Institute of Radio-Biology. The congress drew the balance from the past five years of Hungarian peace movement activities, took stock of the struggles that the forces of peace had waged in three decades and set out the tasks for the coming period. The peaceful forces in Hungary--the declaration reads--wish to make public opinion more closely conscious that consistent peace policy is pursued by the Soviet Union and by the community of the socialist countries is the supreme guaranty for mankind to live in peace and for our own people to carry on their peaceful work of construction. The Hungarian peace movement regards it a first priority to carry on the fight for winding up the crisis centres.

The Hungarian forces of peace declare solidarity with Vietnam and abide by holding the view that peace and security in the Middle East can only be reached by a settlement which comes into being under the participation of all the concerned sides and allows for the rights of all. Hungary's peace fighters declare solidarity with the patriots of Chile in their struggle against racist dictatorship, with the people of Latin America in their fight against neo-fascism and neo-colonialism. Congress addressed a message to the people of Vietnam expressing the Hungarian people's deep concern for the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, over the new acts of provocation they are exposed to. It says: Peking, with reference to the false charge about an alleged persecution of the Vietnam-resident "Hoas" has put an open threat against Vietnam.

The congress was attended by representatives from nearly all strata of Hungarian society and heard little less than 50 contributions. The delegates told the meeting about the ways Hungary's peace movement activists, the social and mass organizations are serving the cause of people's friendship and that of solidarity. The contributors voiced adherence to the ideas of curbing the arms race, to promote peace and detente. Mrs Sebestyen in her address made the statement that the cause of peace for the Hungarian people can never be separated from the fraternal friendship and solid alliance that connects us to the Soviet Union, the country that has brought most sacrifices for peace. Therefore the Hungarian peace movement pursues and supports the national line of foreign policy that aims at strengthening fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union. Simultaneously we favour the fostering of friendly good-neighborly relations with the countries of the socialist community and with those bordering on our own country.

Mrs Gyula Szentistvanyi, secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front spoke among other things about the safeguarding of peace as a national program for which it is patriotic and internationalist obligation to take action. The recognition that peace is a necessity has become a binding strength in Hungarian society among the workers, peasants, intellectuals, among people of different world outlook. One contributor at congress was President Romesh Chandra of the World Peace Council who was leading a delegation to Budapest, as reported earlier. More and more people throughout the world--he emphasized--are becoming aware that the Soviet Union is marching in the front row of the right conducted against imperialism, in the struggle for national liberation and for progress. Chandra attached great importance to the talks that the representatives had held this year in Washington. Madame Valeria Benke, member of the HSWP Political Committee and president of the editorial staff of the paper TARSADALMI SZEMLE explained in her contribution that the Hungarian Government is seizing every opportunity to take useful steps for improving the international atmosphere, thus for fostering partnership relations in the spirit of the Final Act of Helsinki. "The citizens of my country--she said--are setting their hopes on the new peace initiatives that are sounding forth from the latest declaration of the Political Consultative Body of the Warsaw Treaty. The Hungarian People's Republic gladly endorsed this common declaration. Our government, backed by the support of the entire Hungarian people, will do whatever it can to carry the contents of that document into effect."

INTERPRESS COMMENTS ON MOSCOW DECLARATION BY WARSAW PACT

LD061544Y Warsaw PAP in English 1309 GMT 6 Dec 78 LD

["Warsaw Treaty Proposals"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Dec-- A political commentator of the Polish agency INTERPRESS writes about the declaration recently adopted in Moscow by the Warsaw Treaty countries:

The declaration put forth some thirty profound proposals concerning military detente, limitation and reduction of armaments, and disarmament. It is an abundant set of initiatives addressed, first of all, to the NATO countries as well as other countries having a large military potential at their disposal.

Initiatives taken by the European socialist countries in this respect should be examined from the angle of needs and possibilities of the present international situation. The development of East-West cooperation and degradation of cold war make it possible to pass onto another stage of international relations. In particular, Soviet-U.S. SALT-I agreements formed fundamental basis for the process of detente. But the pace of work over new kinds of weapons is by no means slower and military armories are being enlarged. That is why the socialist countries think that it is their duty to put forth such comprehensive initiatives.

The aim of the actions launched by the states of the socialist community is to limit and reduce the military potential, namely missiles, troops and aircraft. They also concern undertakings of political nature.

The proposals put forth by the socialist countries concern, among other things, a few kinds of agreements which if implemented might exert a remarkable influence on the development of military detente and the cessation of the arms race.

One of them is a draft treaty on non-use of force in international relations; in other words, an order to settle disputes among nations by peaceful means. In practice it is impossible to think of an armed conflict between the two main groupings in Europe; the Warsaw Treaty and NATO as it would entail unpredictable consequences. Therefore a treaty on non-use of force consolidating real strivings in Europe would manifest the will of peace. A convention of this kind would also be an example to be imitated by non-European countries.

A proposal on dissolving the Warsaw Treaty and NATO and the liquidation of their military organizations, first of all, while temporarily keeping the structure of political alliances is of a similar nature. Socialist countries' proposal is to take immediate steps limiting military activities of both sides on the principle of reciprocity.

The Moscow declaration repeats also the proposal on the reduction of military budgets of five nuclear powers and other states having a large economic and military potential at their disposal.

As NATO has again intensified armaments, the Warsaw Treaty member countries have to strengthen their defence.

Of a completely different nature is a political-military agreement included in the proposal of the socialist countries as regards the furnishing of the guarantee of security to the countries which neither own nor have nuclear weapons deployed on their territories.

In conclusion the INTERPRESS commentator stresses that the socialist countries' search for possibilities of ensuring peace and international order goes into many directions. Socialist states are interested not only in the Western states' verbal recognition of these strivings, but in their joining the initiatives or in their own proposals of a similar nature.

JABLONSKI SPEAKS AT LUANDA DINNER 2 DECEMBER

AU052140Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Dec 78 p 2 AU

[Speech by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, at the 2 December Luanda dinner given in his honor by Agostinho Neto]

[Text] I thank you for your invitation for an official Polish delegation to visit Luanda. On behalf of the delegation and on my own behalf I wish to express our joy in being able to pay a visit to your beautiful and hospitable country and to obtain first-hand knowledge of the heroic Angolan people and their creative efforts in reconstructing and developing their independent state.

Comrade President, we are moved by your attitude toward our country and people.

The Polish people, who for over a century fought for their independence, are fully aware of the price the Angolan people paid for their own liberation. Our people are conscious of the fact that the appearance of independent and sovereign Angola on the map of the world was a great event, not only for your people but for all of Africa as well. This was a veritable act of historical justice! Comrade President, you always believed that that day would come. You believed in it even during the most difficult moments of your life. In 1960 in a Lisbon prison you wrote: "We must return to our land, which is red with coffee, white with cotton and green with corn."

You had every right to believe that you would return to your waters rich in fish, to your fields and mines, to your age-old national traditions, to your home, your motherland, because you believed in your people and in their progressive forces loyal to the noble idea of freedom.

History has proved you fully correct. Allow us, visitors from a distant country, to pay homage to all the Angolan patriots who lost their lives in the struggle against colonialism, against external and domestic enemies; in a long fight, claiming great sacrifices, for freedom, independence and for Angola's progressive development.

This heroic attitude of the Angolan people has won for them the most profound esteem and praise of all progressive forces in the world and has stirred feelings of solidarity on the part of other peoples and their wish to help you. Our Cuban brothers have given the most comprehensive proof of these feelings, in that they shed their blood for your country.

We know from our own experience that victory won in the armed struggle for liberation is just the first stage of the efforts to prove one's right to independence. The consolidation of the results of victory, the peaceful reconstruction of the country from war destruction, and promoting its further development are just as difficult as the armed struggle.

However, we are convinced that the Angolan people will be able to overcome every obstacle and difficulty because of the wise strategy followed by their reliable vanguard, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola. [MPLA].

We deeply believe that your party, which was tested in the struggles against colonialism and imperialism, will successfully follow the road of socialist socioeconomic changes and the road of transforming Angola into a modern socialist state standing guard over the interests and prosperity of all the people in keeping with the historic decision of its first congress.

Comrade President, the obvious increase in the position and prestige of the People's Republic of Angola in Africa and throughout the world is a measure of the present achievements of your republic and a measure of the wise policy followed by the MPLA under your leadership.

The importance of the struggle and victory of the Angolan people goes far beyond the borders of your country. In particular, it provides an example and inspiration for the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa in their struggles against the racist regimes of the white minorities in those countries, which are the last bastions of colonialism and the national and social oppression of African peoples.

International imperialism is resorting to various intrigues and provocations to halt the process of decolonization and of progressive changes in Africa in order to preserve its influence and interests there. It pains us to note that China, which is conducting itself contrary to the principles of proletarian internationalism, has joined the ranks of imperialism.

It goes without saying that, despite imperialist counter-efforts, the process of decolonization and of progressive changes in Africa is irreversible. However, the feeling of solidarity with the African peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa, who are deprived of all rights and who are suffering oppression and terror, make it imperative for us to do all we can to accelerate this process.

This is why Poland, like your country and other progressive African countries, will always support and assist the liberation struggle of the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe. We decidedly condemn South Africa's aggressive actions against the People's Republic of Angola, and the Rhodesian regime's aggressive actions against Mozambique, Zambia and Botswana.

Solving the problem of Namibia and Zimbabwe in keeping with the interests of the native population of these countries, the elimination of South African racism and apartheid, which are a crime against basic human rights, and combating the forces of neocolonialism and imperialism are the necessary conditions for insuring the peaceful development of the sovereign African states for the good of their peoples and for the good of all mankind.

It is natural that every man and every nation wishes peace and security. This is why Poland and its allies--the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community--are actively working for the maintenance of peace and security and for constantly consolidating and promoting the process of detente in Europe and the world. This policy has already produced positive results, especially in Europe. However, peace is indivisible, and all the peoples in the world should be able to take advantage of its benefits. To make this come true we must intensify our efforts to eliminate the potential hotbeds of war in the world and to neutralize the reactionary forces that are still continuing cold war propaganda and even provoke armed conflicts. By promoting indefatigable and consistent efforts in the international arena, we must create conditions to guarantee a lasting and universal peace. But if peace is to be lasting it must be just. One of the important elements of the infrastructure of such peace is an economic order that eliminates the existing unequal trade and economic relations, particularly between developing countries and the highly developed capitalist countries.

The friendship between our peoples, which stems from the most noble ideological motives, creates especially favorable conditions for fraternal cooperation between Poland and the People's Republic of Angola in all areas. Comrade President, we noted this during your memorable visit to Poland in April 1977. The joint declaration we signed at that time defined the aims, principles and lines of our conduct. Since that visit there have been many direct contacts between our parties and between various state departments and sociopolitical organizations of our two countries. These contacts have made it possible to bring our two peoples still closer together and to better study our potentials.

I am deeply convinced that the present Polish visit in your beautiful country, our meetings with your heroic people and our talks will help to more fully use these potentials, to further tighten our friendship and extend our cooperation in the best interest of our two states and peoples.

JAROSZEWICZ ADDRESSES AWARD CEREMONY IN ZABRZE

LD062358Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 6 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz, member of the party Central Committee Politburo, today visited Katowice Voivodship, where, accompanied by the region's administrators, he visited the workers of two Silesian steelworks: Florian in Swietochlowice and Zygmunt in Bytom. The premier familiarized himself with the progress in modernization, the working conditions of and development plans for the works.

This afternoon Piotr Jaroszewicz took part in a ceremonial meeting with the people of Zabrze, which was held in connection with the presentation to the town of the Order of the Banner of Labor First Class, awarded by the State Council in recognition of services rendered in the struggle to preserve the Polish character of Silesia, and of efforts for our socialist motherland.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers spoke during the meeting: He conveyed to the people of Zabrze greetings and congratulations from Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, from the Politburo and the government. Piotr Jaroszewicz stressed the great contributions made by Zabrze in the development of socialist labor competition and also to the modern achievements of People's Poland.

YUGOSLAVIA'S DOLANC ARRIVES FOR VISIT 6 DEC

LD061556Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1259 GMT 6 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw--Stane Dolanc, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, arrived in Warsaw at noon today on a friendly working visit to Poland at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee. At the main railroad station in Warsaw Stane Dolanc and members of the Yugoslav delegation were greeted by Edward Babiuch, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Ryszard Prelek, secretary of the Central Committee.

Muhidin Begic, SFRY ambassador to Poland, and embassy staff also welcomed the Yugoslav delegation.

Yugoslav-Polish talks will begin this afternoon, and the program of the visit envisages that Stane Dolanc and Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, will meet tomorrow.

It is believed that the Yugoslav delegation's visit to Poland and the talks there will afford an opportunity for a comprehensive exchange of views on topical international questions and bilateral Yugoslav-Polish relations.

DELEGATES SPEAK AT UN DEBATE ON MIDEAST

LD061504Y Warsaw PAP in English 1300 GMT 6 Dec 78 LD

[Text] New York, 6 Dec, PAP--(By PAP correspondent Zbigniew Boniecki)--The 33rd session of the U.N. General Assembly yesterday began a plenary debate on the situation in the Middle East. In the course of the discussion Polish Ambassador Stanislaw Pawlak recalled that since 1967 Poland has been concerned about the tension caused by the Israeli occupation of the Arab territories. He stressed that Poland attaches great significance to undertaking collective efforts to immediately find a just and comprehensive political solution to the conflict and establish lasting peace in the region.

As the Polish Government sees it, such solution must embrace legitimate rights and interests of all countries and peoples in that part of the world. Just and lasting peace in the Middle East is inseparably linked with the right cause of the Arab people of Palestine fighting for their rights, freedom and independence. Their struggle has been offered support by the world community and particularly by the Poles, who have learnt from their own experience that freedom and independence are the most precious values for a nation fighting for the maintenance of national identity and liberation.

Ambassador Pawlak stated that all attempts to solve the Middle-East conflict by way of separatist treaties may only lead to the worsening of the situation in the region at the cost of interests of all nations concerned.

This is why at the recent session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty countries the leaders of communist and workers' parties as well as governments of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Poland, Hungary and the Soviet Union adopted a resolution in which they firmly condemned the policy of separatist strivings which may only further complicate the situation in the Middle East. These strivings may affect Arab interests and the possibility to find a lasting and just solution to the Middle East conflict. The solution which should be in keeping with the U.N. Security Council and General Assembly resolutions, said the Polish delegates.

LEGNICA PARTY PLENUM APPRAISES TASK FULFILLMENT

AU011853Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Nov 78 p 4 AU

[PAP report: "Legnica Plenum: "Evaluation of Task Implementation"]

[Text] The 29 November plenum of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Legnica discussed the implementation of socioeconomic tasks and plans and the commitment of the voivodship's population to the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the Polish People's Republic.

The plenum was attended by Jerzy Lukaszewicz, PZPR Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary.

The plenum, which was chaired by committee first secretary Stanislaw Cieslik, stressed that in the first 10 months of this year the voivodship plants implemented additional production tasks worth Z150 million and the voivodship building trades additional production tasks worth Z22 million. For example, the copper industry supplied the national economy with 24,000 more tons of electrolytic copper than last year. At the same time, the social militancy of the voivodship population has further increased.

Unfortunately, nine industrial plants, which are behind production and services schedules causing losses amounting to 2500,000, are delaying the implementation of this year's tasks of Legnica Voivodship. The plan for implementing some industrial investments is also under pressure.

The plenum discussion drew attention to the possibilities for eliminating the present shortcomings in the aforementioned plants. What is needed is tighter discipline of workforces and a rational use of the working time of machines and installations.

The plenum adopted a resolution defining the main lines of the Legnica people's participation in the celebrations to mark the 35th anniversary of the Polish People's Republic. The resolution also envisages that the voivodship tasks for this year should be fulfilled ahead of schedule, by 25 December.

PAP ANALYZES ABSENTEEISM, LABOR PRODUCTIVITY

AU301503Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Nov 78 p 4 AU

[PAP report: "The Importance of Work Discipline and Organization"]

[Text] According to present analyses, about 1 million workers, which is 8 percent of all workers employed by the socialized economy, are absent from work every day. There are various reasons for this, but the fact is that in many cases the main reason is the violation of the elementary discipline of work.

If we could reduce absenteeism in industry because of sickness to the 1974 level and cut by just half the present level of unjustified absenteeism, we could obtain about 20 work hours per worker, which is equal to the work performed throughout industry by 100,000 workers. Reducing by half the losses in working time occurring directly at work benches in industrial plants would correspond to the employment of over 200,000 workers. Such reductions alone would enable us to achieve great production increases without any increases in investments.

Unfortunately, we are still insufficiently exploiting the great opportunity to increase productivity by improving work organization and discipline, and by more effectively using the normal worktime and the working day at production benches. For example, in 1972 and 1973 the manpower throughout our economy increased by 400,000 people each year, and in 1977 by only 109,000 people. According to estimates, this increase will not exceed 80,000 people this year, which means only a fifth of the increase that occurred during the first years of the seventies. This is why the increase in this year's industrial production will be achieved to a very great extent through increased labor productivity.

However, the increasingly sophisticated technological plant and the higher skills of cadres are the main reason for this increased productivity. This means that in a sense external circumstances, which the individual enterprises can influence only minimally, are of decisive importance in this regard, and that we are very timid in tapping other production reserves.

The exploitation of technological progress represents the largest and easiest potential for increasing the effectiveness of economic managements. This will be the main object of our activities in 1979.

However, the task of generally improving work discipline and maximally exploiting the workday is our primary task.

MORE CONGRATULATIONS RECEIVED ON UNIFICATION ANNIVERSARY

AU061130 [Editorial Report AU] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 5 December on page 3 carries congratulatory messages sent to Romania on the occasion of the unification anniversary by:

Senegal's present; Jordan's King Jusayn; Indonesia's Suharto; the Rwanda president; the president of the French Senate; the secretary general of the Italian Socialist Democratic Party; the Belgian Socialist Partie's chairmen; Spain's Adolfo Suarez; the Philippines' Ferdinand Marcos; the Afghanistan president; the sultan of Oman; the Indian Communist Party secretary; the AKEL secretary general; the Dutch Labor Party chairman; the Venezuelan Communist Party; the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party chairman; the Lebanese progressive party chairman; the British Communist Youth League.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ETHIOPIAN LEADER'S VISIT

Ceausescu, Mengistu Toasts

AU052200Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 5 Dec 78 AU

[Report on toasts proposed by President Nicolae Ceausescu at 5 December dinner given in Bucharest for the Ethiopian head of state, Mengistu Haile Mariam--read by announcer with recorded excerpts of Ceausescu and Mengistu]

[Text] This evening President Nicolae Ceausescu gave an official dinner for Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Ethiopia. During the dinner, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and the Ethiopian head of state, Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, proposed toasts which were followed with interest and marked by applause. At the beginning of his toast, Comrade Nicolae said:

[Ceausescu--begin recording] It gives me special pleasure to cordially greet you and to extend to you, Comrade Mengistu, and to the aides who are accompanying you, a warm welcome to Socialist Romania. The visit you are paying us is an expression of the good Romanian-Ethiopian relations, and of our countries' desire to strengthen friendship and cooperation even more. We note with satisfaction that relations between our countries are experiencing a positive evolution. This year, economic exchange is twice as much as in 1975. The trade agreement and the other agreements between Romania and Ethiopia have opened up ever broader prospects for mutually advantageous cooperation both in the economic and cultural fields, in education and in other fields. Reciprocal contacts and visits have intensified at various levels, and Romanian-Ethiopian cooperation in the world has also strengthened. I believe that there are great possibilities and that these relations can progress even more, and I am sure that during this visit we will identify new ways and means to give greater scope to cooperation between Romania and Ethiopia. [end recording]

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu then stated that Romanian-Ethiopian relations, based on equality and mutual respect, are in keeping with the interests of the two peoples and are also a contribution to the cause of cooperation and peace throughout the world. Romania's president then referred to the achievements recorded by the Ethiopian people and to the successes achieved by the Romanian people in implementing our party's program. He also referred to certain international problems. At the end of his toast, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said:

[Ceausescu--begin recording] Esteemed comrade president, being convinced that the visit you are paying to Romania will mark an important moment in strengthening Romanian-Ethiopian cooperation, both at a bilateral and international level, to the benefit of both peoples and the cause of progress, the progress of all nations and of the cause of world peace, I would like to raise this toast to:

The strengthening and consolidation of the Ethiopian revolution; the progress and prosperity of the friendly Ethiopian people and the friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples. To the health of the president of Ethiopia, Comrade Mengistu; to the health of the other Ethiopian guests and the health of all of you. [end recording]

At the beginning of his toast, the Ethiopian guest said:

[Mengistu in Amharic fading into translation--begin recording] To begin with I would like to express my sincere gratitude for the warm welcome given me and my comrades from the moment we arrived in Bucharest. The speech that was delivered a few minutes ago by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, in which he referred to certain important aspects of the Ethiopian revolution and the best wishes he voiced for its success, confirms the fact that the Romanian people are closely following the progress of our revolution. The relations of friendship between the Romanian and Ethiopian peoples are already traditional relations. They have been further strengthened following the achievement of the Ethiopian revolution 4 years ago. [end recording]

Continuing his toast, the guest referred to the current concerns of the Ethiopian people in the economic and social field, and to certain current international matters, especially the African situation, after which the Ethiopian guest said:

[Mengistu in Amharic fading into translation--begin recording] In conclusion, I would like to again express thanks for the reception given me and my comrades. I would like you to join my toast to the continuous development of friendship between the Ethiopian and Romanian peoples; to world peace and to development and socialism. To the health of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and all those present here. [end recording]

Talks Continue

AU061455Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 6 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Official talks continued at the Palace of the Republic between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] and of the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia.

The talks are being attended for the Romanian side by Manea Manescu, prime minister of the government; Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and food industry; Lt Gen Ion Hortopan, first deputy minister of national defense and chief of staff; Teodor Postelnicu, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Interior and head of the State Security Department; Nicolae Constantin, chief of the group of counselors to the president of the republic; Constantin Mitea, counselor to the president of the republic; Alexandru Rosu, deputy minister of machine-building industry; Gheorghe Picos, deputy minister of finance.

On the Ethiopian side are: Lt Col Berhanu Baye, Lt Gessese Wolde Kidan, Lt Commander Yehwalashet Girma of commerce and tourism, Teferra Wolde-Semayit, minister of finance, Gedle-Giorgis, minister of foreign affairs, Tesfaye Dinka, minister of industry, Col (Tesfaye Wolde Selassie), chief of state security, and Getachew Kibret, political adviser to the president.

In the same cordial and friendly atmosphere, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Mengistu Haile Mariam resumed their dialog on developing Romanian-Ethiopian relations at various levels and on matters pertaining to international life. Stressing that Romanian-Ethiopian relations have experienced a positive evolution in the past years, the two heads of state asserted their desire to expand cooperation between our countries at the political, economic and technical level, in such areas as education and culture, and to expand and diversify the range of bilateral cooperation in fields of common interest and intensify trade exchange.

They stressed that the expansion of Romanian-Ethiopian cooperation will benefit the two countries and peoples, their progress and prosperity and the cause of peace, cooperation and understanding among nations. The two presidents also discussed major aspects of current international life. They paid special attention to the problems characteristic of the geographical areas where the two countries are located. Within this framework, they stressed the need to improve the political climate in Africa and to peacefully resolve complex problems on that continent by respecting territorial integrity and independence--problems which were created by the long colonial domination. They also stressed the need to strengthen the unity and solidarity of African peoples in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, for insuring their national independence and for their socioeconomic emancipation and a free and dignified life.

They reasserted Romania's and Ethiopia's militant solidarity with the struggle waged by the peoples in Namibia and Rhodesia and their active support for the struggle waged by the majority in the South African Republic against the racist and apartheid policy. During their talks the two sides also stressed the need to intensify efforts aimed at eliminating the sources of tension and conflict which still persist in various parts of the world, to achieve disarmament and to create a climate of security and broad international cooperation.

They assessed that the solution of the major problems of the present-day world requires the active participation of all states, an important role being incumbent upon the developing countries, the nonaligned countries which form the great majority of the world.

Romania's and Ethiopia's determination was reasserted to act in close cooperation with the socialist countries, with all revolutionary and peace-loving forces to continue and strengthen the process of detente, to establish democratic interstate relations, to eliminate the phenomenon of underdevelopment and achieve a new international economic order based on fully equal rights and equity, and to build a better and more just world, a world of cooperation and friendship among nations.

Mengistu Departs

AU070906 [Editorial Report AU] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0855 GMT on 7 December 1978 carries a live relay from Bucharest's Otopeni International Airport on the departure from Romania of Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Council of Ministers of Ethiopia.

According to the announcer, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mengistu Haile Mariam are greeted by Bucharest residents who have rallied at the airport to see off the high-ranking Ethiopian guest. The announcer states that "members of the State Council and of the government and leaders from central institutions, generals and high-ranking officers of our armed forces are also present at the airport." The two presidents are reported to review the honor guard. The announcer states that important documents were signed a short time ago by Presidents Ceausescu and Mariam including a Romanian-Ethiopian joint declaration, as well as various agreements signed by other officials. The Ethiopian president is then reported to board the plane. The live relay ends at 0905 GMT.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING MEXICAN AMBASSADOR

AU061324Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0900 GMT 6 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, this morning received Juan Manuel Berlanga Garcia, ambassador of the United Mexican States to Bucharest, on a farewell visit at the end of his mission to our country. The ensuing talk took place in a cordial atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES GUINEA-BISSAU, CAPE VERDE DELEGATION

AU061845Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 6 Dec 78 AU

[Text] RCP Secretary General and President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today received the delegation of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde Islands [PAIGC], consisting of (Jose Araugo), member of the party's executive struggle committee, executive secretary and leader of the delegation, and (Condidio Santana), member of the party's national council. The delegation is paying a friendly visit to our country at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee. The meeting was attended by Comrades Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the party's Central Committee, and Constantin Vasiliu, deputy section chief at the party Central Committee.

The delegation leader extended to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu a friendly message on behalf of Comrade Aristides Pereira, PAIGC secretary general and president of the Republic of Cape Verde Islands, as well as warmest wishes for new successes in his activity at the head of our party and state. The guest expressed gratitude for the honor of being received by the RCP secretary general. Comrade (Jose Araugo) also conveyed the warm gratitude of Comrade Aristides Pereira and of the PAIGC leadership for the militant solidarity and fraternal assistance of the RCP and Socialist Romania to the struggle for freedom and national independence of the Cape Verde people and for the current socioeconomic development of their country. The delegation chief also extended warm and friendly greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of Comrade Luis Cabral, PAIGC deputy secretary general and president of the State Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

Thanking the guest for the message and greetings and wishes conveyed, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in turn extended to Comrades Aristides Pereira and Luis Cabral, and to the PAIGC leadership, friendly greetings and best wishes for success in their activities. During the meeting the sides expressed satisfaction with the good relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation existing between the two parties, and between Romania and the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and the Republic of Cape Verde Islands. They expressed the common desire to expand and diversify comprehensive relations, to the benefit of our peoples and in the interest of peace and international understanding and cooperation. The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER MEETS USSR FIRST DEPUTY MINISTER

AU061327Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 6 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and food industry, today received a delegation of the USSR Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry led by First Deputy Minister Demin. The two sides examined possibilities for expanding scientific-technical cooperation between the two ministries.

RCP SECRETARY BANC RECEIVES SUDANESE FOREIGN MINISTER

AU061841Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 6 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, had a meeting with Ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr, vice president of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, minister of foreign affairs and chief of his country's delegation to proceedings of the third session of the joint Romanian-Sudanese political commission, and the fourth session of the joint commission for economic and technological cooperation. During the meeting the sides discussed matters concerning the continuous development of relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries and peoples. On this occasion they expressed the conviction that the Bucharest proceedings of the two sessions will mark an important point in implementing understandings and documents agreed upon during summit meetings in Bucharest and Khartoum.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER VERDET MEETS BAYBAKOV IN MOSCOW

AU061616Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 6 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Ilie Verdet, first deputy prime minister of the government and chairman of the State Planning Committee, who is in Moscow, had a meeting with Nikolay Baybakov, vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, with whom he discussed current and future prospects for developing economic cooperation and collaboration between Romania and the USSR.

DELEGATE ADDRESSES UN ON PALESTINIAN QUESTION

AU022103Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 2 Dec 78 AU

[Text] United Nations, 2 Dec, AGERPRES--Speaking in the plenum of the U.N. General Assembly during the debates on the Palestinian question, Romania's permanent representative to the U.N., Ambassador Teodor Marinescu, reiterated his country's principled stand concerning the ways to achieve an overall settlement of the Middle East problems and, in this context, the primordial importance of a just solution of the Palestinian people's question for the achievement of peace in the area. Ambassador Teodor Marinescu stressed that Romania conceives a global political settlement of the Middle East problem by Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, the solution of the Palestinian people's question by its right to self-determination, to setting up its own independent state, including securing for all the states in the region independence and territorial integrity. The Romanian representative's address pointed to the importance Romania attaches to seeking out the ways of participation of all countries and sides concerned in the overall settlement of the conflict, to calling to this effect an international meeting, under the aegis and with the active participation of the U.N., to be attended by all countries concerned, the PLO included, as legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

MORE ON EGYPTIAN PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

Meets With Tito

LD061947Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1740 GMT 6 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, today received Dr Mustafa Khalil, special envoy of the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt and prime minister of the Egyptian Government, and had a long and friendly conversation with him. On this occasion Prime Minister Khalil conveyed a message to President Tito from President as-Sadat and informed him in detail about the latest developments concerning the Middle East crisis, about the delay in the present talks and about the Egyptian stance and activities. Khalil emphasized that Egypt sees the future agreement exclusively within the framework of a comprehensive solution of the crisis, whose essential preconditions are the withdrawal of Israel to the 1967 borders and the solution of the problem of Palestine.

President Tito, considering wider aspects of the newly created and still complex situation in the Middle East--which he follows with great attention--emphasized that Yugoslavia will continue, as it has up to now, to give full support to all efforts which, in keeping with the principles and stances of the nonaligned movement and corresponding resolutions of the United Nations, consistently aspire to a just, lasting and comprehensive solution of the crisis.

The president positively assessed the assurances that only a comprehensive solution would be acceptable to Egypt.

President Tito especially emphasized that Israel should urgently withdraw from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and thereafter, and that the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state should be fulfilled, together with the acceptance of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, which is recognized by the United Nations and the nonaligned movement, as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. This is an essential precondition for the establishment of a lasting peace and for the independent and secure development of all countries and peoples in this sensitive area. This is also in the wider interest of the international community and requires a corresponding commitment on the part of the United Nations.

The president also emphasized on this occasion the need for greater mutual understanding and solidarity among the Arab countries in order to overcome more easily and successfully the obstacles on the road to a widely acceptable and just solution of the crisis. In this context, President Tito also spoke of the need for unity among the Palestinians in various areas in order to more rapidly achieve--by united action--their legitimate national rights. The creation of a Palestinian state, an inalienable part of these rights, should be, above all--in spite of the fact that it represents a complex process--the result of their joint will and activity.

Thus the created Palestinian state will be able to insure its stability and, as an independent subject in international relations, autonomously determine the forms of cooperation and links with its neighbors.

A comprehensive and just solution of the crisis can--provided the real circumstances make it necessary--also be achieved within the framework of a continuing united process.

The success of such a process implies refraining from new aggressive acts in this region and from all steps which lead to an aggravation of the situation, and also implies efforts by all interested sides to create mutual trust.

Satisfaction was expressed during the conversation at the development of friendly cooperation between the two nonaligned countries, to which both governments pay constant attention.

The talks were attended by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Berislav Badurina, chief of office of the president of the republic; Jamal ad-Din Mansur, ambassador of the Arab Republic of Egypt to Belgrade; Usamah al-Baz, under secretary of the Egyptian Ministry for Foreign Affairs; and others.

Departs 6 Dec

LD061326Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1246 GMT 6 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Dr Mustafa Khalil, prime minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt, who visited Yugoslavia in his capacity of envoy of President Anwar as-Sadat, left our country today. Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary in the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, left with the Egyptian prime minister.

At Belgrade airport Dr Mustafa Khalil was seen off by Sukrija Uzunovic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Dragomir Petrovic, assistant federal secretary of foreign affairs; Nikola Cicanovic, foreign policy adviser to the president of the Federal Executive Council; Dusan Zavasnik, department head at the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs; and other personalities. Jamal Mansur, Egyptian ambassador to the SFRY, with embassy personnel, was also in the send-off party.

ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU TO VISIT 7-10 DECEMBER

LD061128Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1101 GMT 6 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At the invitation of President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito, Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia, will pay an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

Sundic Previews Visit

LD061920Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 6 Dec 78 LD

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] At the invitation of President Tito, Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia, will, as we have already reported, arrive in our country on an official friendly visit tomorrow. Here is Milika Sundic:

[Sundic--begin recording] The visit to Yugoslavia of Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia, will mark a new stage in the development of the traditional good and friendly relations between the two socialist and nonaligned countries.

Yugoslavia has offered its unreserved support to the Ethiopian revolution, which was carried out 4 years ago, as the numerous contacts between the statesmen of the two countries bear witness; both when Ethiopia was confronted with encroachments upon its independence, and later during the consolidation of the internal situation in Ethiopia. Ethiopia is anxious to develop all-round cooperation with Yugoslavia on both the bilateral level, and on the level of strengthening the nonaligned movement, of which it has been a member since the movement was founded.

It is true that Ethiopia's activity depends to a great extent on the situation reigning in the African Continent, and in particular on what effect all this will have on its international situation and on internal intrigues. Ethiopia is a poor country in need of assistance which is not complicated by any conditions. In today's world, divided as it is into bloc spheres of interest, this is not an easy thing to realize. But Chairman Mengistu's tour, which in the last few days has taken him to Tanzania, Nigeria, and the Eastern European countries with the exception of Bulgaria, and which will continue on to Poland after Yugoslavia, shows just who Ethiopia can rely on its efforts to emerge from its centuries of backwardness and to preserve its independence. This is not sufficient for political equilibrium, but for the moment Ethiopia has no other way out.

The most important part of the Ethiopian statesman's visit to Yugoslavia will certainly be his talks with President Tito. These talks will encompass all vital questions of mutual interest, primarily the strengthening of cooperation between the two countries and the activity of both Yugoslavia and Ethiopia in the nonaligned movement; which is preparing for its sixth summit in Havana and which is faced by its most important task since the founding of the movement--to preserve its unity and strengthen its capacity for action without outside influence. Yugoslavia's experience in this respect could be valuable for Ethiopia, too. Indeed, in relations [words indistinct] (?of) Ethiopia, not one of the vital principles upon which cooperation between independent states is founded has ever been brought into question.

Chairman Mengistu will also hold talks with Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and a meeting will also take place between Foreign Ministers Feleke and Vrhovec. The Ethiopian leader will also pay a visit to Osijek, where he will be briefed in the Osijek agricultural combine on the project for the construction of a combine in Ethiopia, valued at \$180 million.

Given the traditionally good and friendly relations between Yugoslavia and Ethiopia, and their membership in the nonaligned movement, it can logically be expected that the Tito-Mengistu talks and the talks between their colleagues will be successful in every respect, and that they will give a new stimulus to the further promotion of all-round cooperation on the principles of independence and mutual respect. [end recording]

POLITIKA DISCUSSES SOVIET-ROMANIAN WARSAW PACT DIFFERENCES

AU061510Y Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Dec 78 p 3 AU

[Risto Bajalski report]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 3 Dec--The "Warsaw" allies have already publicly declared themselves for or against those military issues of the East European coalition on which no full agreement was reached at the consultative meeting of the Warsaw Pact political leadership in Moscow on 22 and 23 November because of Romania's separate views.

Thus, this process has, in some way, been concluded. The question of whether to allocate additional financial funds for strengthening the Warsaw Pact Armed Forces was practically in the focus of attention. The Soviet Union has reiterated its "yes", very likely because it proposed increased armament, five other allies have in one way or another agreed to this measure, while Romania has said its "no".

The additional statements of the "Warsaw" allies, including those of the Soviet political leadership, were registered in the Moscow information media, except for the statement of the Romanian political leadership.

Confrontation Without Criticism

In connection with the disagreements which came out at the meeting (of the Political Consultative Committee) in Moscow, Romania is really not mentioned at all. No statement made by Nicolae Ceausescu after his return from Moscow to Bucharest was published in Moscow, and the same applies for the support which the political leadership extended to Ceausescu.

However, the Soviet and allied confrontation with the Romanian views has become public, although an open criticism of the Romanian views on concrete military issues is being strictly avoided. There are, one could say, at least two reasons why Moscow is acting in this way. First, Moscow naturally does not want, nor would it be in their interest, to complicate its political relations with Romania. Second, the USSR gives political relations with Romania. Third, the USSR gives political priority to the need to publicly explain why it advocates "the maintenance and strengthening" of the Warsaw Pact potential, and not to the much more difficult attempt to polemicize with the Romanian arguments, which aim at unilaterally giving up the arms race.

The statements of support for Soviet assessments and views which are coming from Warsaw are accorded striking publicity here. This is not only because within the alliance, after the USSR, Poland has the strongest military potential, but also because Poland's support is clearly the strongest.

Moscow PRAVDA also took advantage today of the writing of the Polish party daily TRYBUNA LUDU, which has expressed the view that "the countries of the socialist community must constantly take care of their defense" because "one cannot do without this when imperialism is not giving up its attempt to insure military supremacy for itself."

It is precisely the behavior of imperialism, the Polish newspaper believes, "which has forced the countries of the socialist community to take measures for strengthening its defense potential."

As is known, the Romanian party leadership set forth the view that the measures for maintaining the Warsaw Pact's defense capability must be of a "rational and sensible character" and must not "burden the people and country; must not be a brake and an obstacle on the path to implementing the program of a comprehensive development of the socialist society."

Briefly, the difference in views is obvious. The unequal views have already confronted each other. In this connection, mutual accusation has been avoided because the parties in dispute on concrete military issues have no interest to publicly burden their mutual political relations, which are already rather complex.

Besides, the military issues will be discussed again when the committee of the defense ministers of the Warsaw Pact countries meets in Berlin "in the first half of December." The military leadership of the East European allies, which also consists of the Romanian defense minister, will have on the agenda problems of "current activity of the military organs."

MIKULIC DISCUSSES ROLE OF LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM

LD061752Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1340 GMT 5 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Branko Mikulic, chairman of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, had talks last night with KOMUNIST journalists on the implementation of the role of the League of Communists in our political system, on the role and method of work of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee in keeping with the standing orders recently adopted, on Comrade Tito's initiative regarding the introduction of the one-year mandate, and on other topical questions.

Speaking of the role of the League of Communists in the political system, Branko Mikulic stressed that in practice there is still some misunderstanding in the sense that the role of the League of Communists is by and large still discussed at a theoretical level; the implementation of this role in actual conditions is discussed less.

The League of Communists--as stressed by Comrade Tito on several occasions--must operate in the masses and with the masses. A certain stagnation in discussions on the role of the League of Communists in conditions of socialist self-management is being used by dogmatic and other antiself-management forces, and this is why, Mikulic stressed, all creative forces of our society must become involved in the interpretation and implementation of the role of the League of Communists in our political system.

In this context Mikulic spoke of the standing orders of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and of the role and method of work of this party organ. This is an affirmation of collective work because all Presidium members, regardless of the special duties they may have, are equally responsible for its work.

The Presidium chairman also spoke of Comrade Tito's initiative regarding the introduction of the 1 year mandate which he launched at the Eighth Congress of the Federation of Yugoslav trade unions. This is, stressed Mikulic, "an ideal which is of epoch-making significance for the development of our society," and for the consolidation of its unity. In this way bureaucratic and leadership ambitions of individuals who have proclaimed themselves to be irreplaceable will be ended.

The introduction of the 1 year mandate will also eliminate the speculations made abroad regarding the future of Yugoslavia.

Speaking of the role of information media, Branko Mikulic stressed that journalists were sociopolitical workers and that "we all are doing the same job." Journalists must critically, boldly and creatively point out problems, write in a committed way and encourage self-management practice of the working people. In addition, information media must initiate and organize democratic discussions on the most topical questions in our society, Branko Mikulic stressed among other things, in conversation with KOMUNIST journalists.

EARTHQUAKE REGISTERED, EPICENTER 9,000 KM EAST OF BELGRADE

LD061852Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1629 GMT 6 Dec 78 LD

[Summary] Belgrade--Belgrade Seismological Institute registered at 1514 today an earthquake measuring possibly 10 to 11 degrees intensity on the Mercalli Scale, with 8.6 units on the Richter Scale at the focus. The epicenter, which has not yet been determined, is situated about 9,000 km east of Belgrade.

MINIC SPEAKS WITH SERBIAN ASSEMBLY DELEGATES

LD061848Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1524 GMT 5 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Within the framework of meetings organized by the delegates' section of the Serbian Assembly, after the sessions ended today the delegates of all three chambers spoke with Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, about topical foreign policy matters.

Answering numerous questions posed by the delegates, Milos Minic spoke, inter alia, about the development of relations with neighboring countries, preparations for the nonaligned conference in Havana, and about the implementation of the Helsinki documents on European security and cooperation.

Milos Minic talked in particular about relations with the EEC and on the prospects for these relations to be made more consistent by means of long-term agreements on cooperation. In addition, Minic spoke about the situation in the Middle East, southern Africa, and Southeast Asia.

Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, also touched on the campaign being conducted in the FRG and in a number of other countries against Yugoslavia in connection with the decision by a Belgrade court to expel four West German citizens, (?and on the) current relations between the military political blocs, and on detente.

VRHOVEC MEETS WITH SERBIAN REPRESENTATIVES

LD062346Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1421 GMT 6 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, held talks in the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia today with representatives of this republic on topical questions of international relations and the forthcoming activities of the SFRY in the sphere of foreign policy, and also about the participation of the Socialist Republic of Serbia in these activities. Taking part in the discussion were Dobrivoje Vidic, Tihomir Vlaskalic, Dusan Ckrebic, Ivan Stambolic, Dragan Milojevic, Ilijaz Kurtesi, Branko Pesic, Radovan Pantovic, Svetislav Djuric and Milorad Mijovic. The meeting was held within the framework of the regular consultations held by the federal secretary for foreign affairs with the republics and provinces.

During the day Josip Vrhovec and Ivan Stambolic and their colleagues continued discussions on a number of concrete questions concerning the work and cooperation of the republican organs and the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs in the sphere of relations with foreign countries.

Representatives of the Socialist Republic of Serbia held a luncheon for Josip Vrhovec and his colleagues.

SFRY ASSEMBLY BODY BEGINS 1981-85 DEVELOPMENT PLAN PROCESS

LD062316Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2111 GMT 6 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Dec, TANJUG--The preparation of the 1981-85 National Development Plan has started in Yugoslavia.

The decision getting the next medium term plan process underway was adopted today by the Chamber of the Constituent Republics and Autonomous Provinces of the Assembly of Yugoslavia on the basis of recent republican and provincial assembly decisions.

This Assembly of Yugoslavia decision comes two years in advance of the date when the new plan is to be adopted.

The Yugoslav development plan originates from the plans of enterprises and local neighbourhood communities. These plans are determining [as received] for the municipal, provincial and republican plans. All the republics and autonomous provinces will jointly and with equal rights join in preparing the Yugoslav development plan, thus realizing the principle of responsibility for their own development and the development of the federation as a whole.

Discusses Development of Republics, Kosovo

LD262314Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2102 GMT 6 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Dec, TANJUG--According to initial estimates, economic growth in 1979 in the insufficiently developed Yugoslav constituent republics and the Autonomous Province of Kosovo, is expected to reach 7.8 per cent, a growth rate 30 per cent above the Yugoslav average.

The development of the insufficiently developed Yugoslav Constituent Republics of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Macedonia, Montenegro and the Autonomous Province of Kosovo in the period 1976-1980 was discussed in the Assembly of Yugoslavia Chamber of the Republics and Provinces.

It was stated that on the whole, significant results have been achieved in the socio-economic development of these parts of Yugoslavia. However, it was stated that the pace of development of these regions differs, with the Autonomous Province of Kosovo notably behind development for the whole country and the economically insufficiently developed republics.

For this reason the delegates were cautioned to take these estimates with reserve.

In the 1976-1979 period, annual growth in the national product in these regions should register 12 per cent above (the general) average. However, in spite of the expected dynamic growth in 1979, the economic growth rate for the Autonomous Province of Kosovo will still be about 14 per cent below the national average for these four years due to the gap in earlier years.

It was stated in the assembly that some of the reasons for the unfulfilled development expectations in some branches of the economy of particular importance were delays in adopting systemic measures, investment problems, insufficient decisiveness proceeding with the association of labour and resources, price controls and price disparities.

Economic growth in Kosovo depends especially on development in branches of particular importance in its economy.

Coal, other energy sources, non-ferrous metals and the chemical industry account for about 53 per cent of Kosovo's industrial production, and a much lower growth was registered in these branches than planned. For this reason, the representatives of Kosovo's delegation insisted today that special measures be agreed on to accelerate Kosovo's growth during the next two years.

During the discussions note was made of the still low level of economic ties between developed and insufficiently developed regions, and it was concluded that processes of the association of labour and resources must be stimulated to provide insufficiently developed republics and Kosovo with additional resources needed for their further development.

In 1976, '77 and '78 the economically insufficiently developed regions of Yugoslavia received about 58 billion dinars (1 U.S. dollar = 18.8 dinars). Kosovo received 21 billion dinars of this total. The largest part of these resources (43 billion) was provided from the special fund for the development of insufficiently developed regions and by additional resources from the federation budget.

Some 74 per cent of Yugoslavia's credits received from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for 1976 and 1977 went to these three republics and the Autonomous Province of Kosovo. This exceeds the agreed on 66 percent participation for the current 5-year plan period.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA ECONOMIC POLICY RESOLUTION PREPARED

AU061901Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1406 GMT 6 Dec 78 AU

[Excerpts] Sarajevo--Following a wide discussion in the republic, the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina at its session under the chairmanship of Milanko Renovica has determined the proposed resolution on the policy of implementing in 1979 the social plan of Bosnia-Herzegovina for 1976-80, and the proposals of basic documents relating to the implementation of the policy and resources for the financing of general social, common and other requirements in the coming year.

In implementing the common aims and tasks set in the social plan, it was announced today that next year's activities will be concentrated on the further development of socialist self-managing relations in keeping with the constitution, the associated labor law and congress documents, on the more rapid development of income relationships, a further affirmation of the principle of self-managing agreements and social accords, and the promotion of a free exchange of labor.

Proceeding from these premises, the proposed resolution envisages a growth next year of the social product of the whole economy of about 7.5 percent, of the social economy about 7.5 percent, the physical volume of industrial production about 8 percent, employment in the social sector about 3.7 percent, and of the social productivity of labor also about 3.7 percent. The proposed resolution also envisages a growth in exports of goods and services, a higher increase of the standard of living, and an increase in social gross investment.

SELF-MANAGING INTEREST COMMUNITIES ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES EMPLOYMENT

LD061846Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 5 Dec 78 LD

[Excerpt] Today the Assembly of the Federation of Self-Managing Interest Communities for Employment of Yugoslavia backed the basic premises and proposals of the draft resolution on the policy of implementing Yugoslavia's social plan next year.

In the debate, however, the view was also voiced that the planned improvement in the growth of employment to three percent could cause unfavorable consequences, and that perhaps the possibility of increasing the planned growth and of cooling down the economy more slowly should have been examined.

Although it is expected that the number of registered persons seeking jobs will increase by only five percent this year--the lowest increase since 1971--the tendency of the number of unemployed to increase continues. At this point in time there are over 730,000 unemployed.

The session adopted the draft summary of the basic premises and proposals of the federation's assembly on the topical trends and tasks of the self-managing interest communities for employment. The draft stresses that an increase of 4.5 percent in employment is expected this year. Although this increase is greater than planned, it is not evenly distributed in all the areas of the country. The planned increase in the employment of women and young professional cadres, too, is not being achieved. There is an interesting piece of information that only 56 percent of the registered vacancies are being filled this year. One of the main reasons for this is the traditional and territorial disharmony between needs and possibilities.

LJUBICIC RECEIVES AVNOJ PRIZEWINNERS

LD062346Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1430 GMT 6 Dec 78 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, today received at the Federal Secretariat for National Defense representatives of the Military Technical Institute which has won this year's AVNOJ (Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia) award. AVNOJ is at present marking the 30th anniversary of its foundation and work.

During the conversation with the representatives of this renowned scientific research institute, General Ljubicic stressed that the AVNOJ prize awarded to the Military Technical Institute represents great recognition of the institute's contribution to the equipment of our armed forces with modern arms and technology and thereby to the defense capacity of the country as a whole. Congratulating the representatives on their institute's anniversary, the federal secretary laid special stress on the importance and need for all-round cooperation by the institute with similar institutions in our society, in which very notable results have been achieved in the recent period. This is particularly important when considering need and orientation for the whole of science to be placed in the service of the country's defense.

During the meeting between General Ljubicic and the representatives of this year's AVNOJ prizewinner, institute head Djuro Vrbavac informed the federal secretary for national defense in detail about the results achieved by the Military Technical Institute over the last three decades. Col Gen Petar Matic, under secretary in the federal secretariat, and Col Gen Dusan Pekic were also present at the talks and reception with General Ljubicic.

LJUBLJANA MILITARY DISTRICT MEETING ENDS

LD041610Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1310 GMT 4 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--The sixth electoral session of the Ljubljana Military District League of Communists Organization Conference ended today with the adoption of a report on the activity of communists in the work of the conference and committee, and a report on the coming tasks and the election of the new leadership. Thus ended the successful electoral activity which has gone on for several months in this military district.

The session was attended by: Lt Col Gen Milan Daljevic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Col Gen Dane Petkovski, assistant federal secretary for national defense; Ljubo Jasnic, executive secretary of the Slovene League of Communists Central Committee Presidium; Col Gen Franc Poglajen, chairman of the Committee for National Defense and Social Self-Protection of the Slovene SAWP Republican Conference; Lt Col Gen Branko Jerkic, commander of the Slovene territorial defense republican headquarters; and other guests.

The reports delivered and the discussions held at the session showed that the communists' activity over the past 2 years had been very successful. Planned and substantive work on the realization of the decisions of the 10th and 11th LCY Congresses, the SFRY Constitution, the action program of the Yugoslav People's Army League of Communists Organization Conference and their own action program had contributed to the development of moral and political awareness in the soldiers, officers and civilians working in the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA], and to the firm unity and capability of the units, commands and installations in carrying out all the set tasks.

The numerous exercises carried out by the units illustrated the high level of training and readiness, in which a large part was played by the communists. An important step forward had been made towards the advancement of ideo-political education and upbringing. As many as 90 percent of the soldiers and young officers had attended the young people's political school. During 1977 and in the first 9 months of this year 5,433 young people were admitted into the League of Communists; the majority being young workers.

Adopting the report on the tasks facing them in the future, the communists of the Ljubljana Military District committed themselves to the further improvement of the quality of training and education, the consolidation of the moral-political condition of their members and the promotion of the systems of command and leadership. Stress was also laid on all the other activities which come before the YPA communists as permanent tasks.

Also taking part in the discussion was Col Gen Dane Petkovski, assistant federal secretary for national defense. He stressed the tasks which had been set for the communists by the decisions and standpoints of the 11th LCY Congress; dwelling in particular on the sphere of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

A new leadership was elected at the end of the session. Some 35 members were elected to the committee of the Ljubljana Military District League of Communist Organization Conference. Alojz Hren was elected president of the committee Presidium and Ivo Bajt its secretary.

A greetings telegram was sent from the session to Comrade Tito.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN CREDIT FOR MACEDONIA--London, 5 Dec, TANJUG--The "Topanska Banka" of Skopje, the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Macedonia, signed an agreement here this evening on a 46-million-dollar credit by five big world banks. The credit will for the most part be used to finance energy-production projects in this Yugoslav republic. The credit has been granted under favourable terms by the following banks: "Citibank," "Girard Trust Bank," the "Chase Manhattan Bank," "Mellon Bank" and "Canadian-American Bank." [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1917 GMT 6 Dec 78 LD]